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Literary DIGEST

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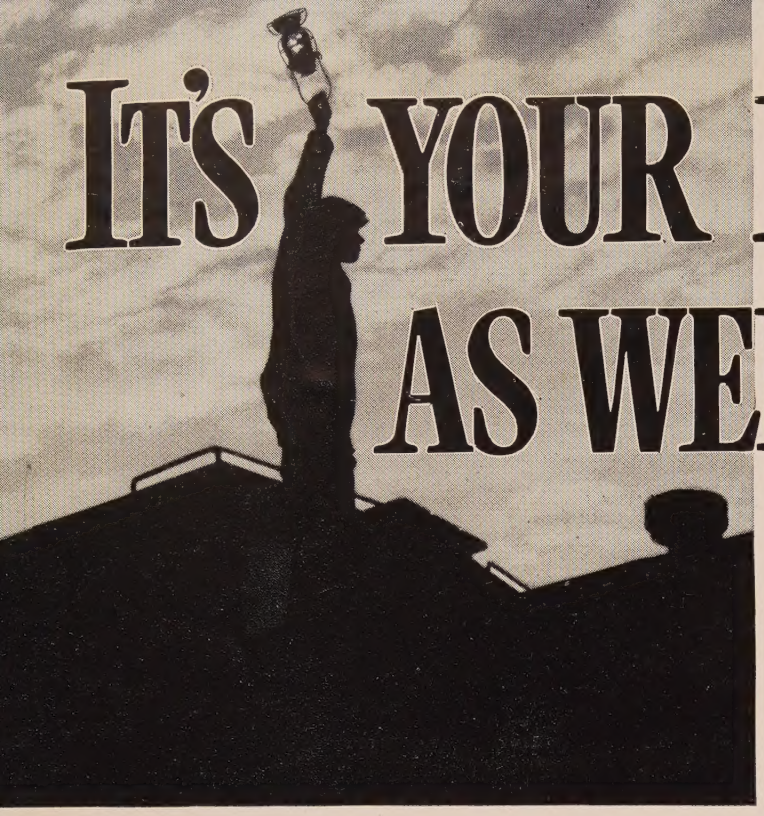
IN THE AIR TODAY
(SEE PAGE 7)

IT'S YOUR FUTURE AS WELL AS OURS



A JOB for every man who wants to work — a time when every farm and factory and mine will be busy producing things which people need —

That's not impossible in the nation that has made the most spectacular growth in history. Every reason argues the nation will continue to go ahead.

Sure of this, the American railroads have, even in lean and trying times, steadily built toward the day when increased commerce will need and profit by finer transportation than it has ever had before.

So the railroads have doggedly pressed for better service, laying heavier rails, straightening curves, cutting down grades, increasing the average speed of freight trains almost fifty per cent—producing transportation more cheaply and more efficiently year by year.

The record of the past decade clearly demonstrates the determination of the railroads to keep their service abreast of America's needs — and their *ability* as well.

But if America is to have the tools she needs to prosper, railroads must earn enough to continue this progress.

Since 1933, prices of the things railroads buy have gone up; wages have increased; taxes have risen—while the average level of railroad freight and passenger charges has steadily declined.

Advancing production costs in other industries have been accompanied by increased consumer prices.

The average charge by the railroads for hauling a ton of freight one mile was, on the contrary, actually 10 per cent less in 1937 than in 1932—26½ per cent less than in 1921, shortly after the end of government operation, when the downward trend of rates began.

As a result, they have been compelled to cut down forces and curtail purchases of the 70,000 different items which railroads buy. That means less work, less business, less prosperity in industries and communities in every corner of the land.

And that's what we mean when we say it's your future as well as ours — that's why you have a vital interest in seeing that the railroads earn enough to help bring about increased employment and a broader prosperity.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

For a Growing Sense of Security

United States Savings Bonds contribute to a *serene present* and a *secure future.* Present returns are measured in peace of mind and freedom from investment detail. Future returns consist of a 33⅓ per cent increase on investment in ten years. Every investor in Savings Bonds knows that—

1—His funds are safe . . .
2—They will increase in dollar value every year until maturity of the bonds . . .
3—The bonds are free from price fluctuation.

This knowledge gives him and those dependent upon him a sense of security, which grows as their savings grow to meet future needs. Today's investment of $75 in Savings Bonds grows to $100 in ten years. As little as $18.75 or as much as $7,500 may be invested each calendar year for each member of the family.*

By registering Savings Bonds in the alternative such as *Mr. John K. Smith OR Mrs. Isabelle Gordon Smith,* an investor affords mutual protection to himself and wife. Bonds thus registered may be redeemed by either person named as co-owner without the signature of the other.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MONEY FOR THE FUTURE

If you invest **$18.75, $37.50, $75** or **$375** each month in Savings Bonds, under the present offering, there will be payable each month, beginning at the end of ten years from your first investment, a sum 33⅓% greater than the amount of each purchase, and continuing for as many months as you may have made the original investments.

**Although a person holds $10,000 (maturity value) of Savings Bonds issued in 1937 or in any previous year, he may acquire an additional amount not in excess of $10,000 (maturity value) issued during any subsequent calendar year, so long as the present offering is continued.*

FOR SALE AT POST OFFICES AND DIRECT BY MAIL

TO ORDER BY MAIL

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, 2-D, Washington, D. C.

☐ Please send me without obligation your Regular Purchase Plan and forms for my consideration and optional use.
☐ Send me the following bonds for which I enclose check, draft, or money order.

NUMBER			
.....	**$25** United States Savings Bonds at	**$18.75**	**$** .....
.....	**$50** United States Savings Bonds at	**$37.50**	**$** .....
.....	**$100** United States Savings Bonds at	**$75.00**	**$** .....
.....	**$500** United States Savings Bonds at	**$375.00**	**$** .....
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It is understood that not more than $10,000 (maturity value) of these bonds issued during each or any calendar year (January 1 to December 31) may be held by any one person.

Register in the name of and send to

Name {Miss / Mrs. / Mr.} _____

Street address _____

City _____ *State* _____

Make all remittances payable to Treasurer of the United States.

Then you can telephone about 90 miles for 35c, about 150 miles for 50c, about 425 miles for $1 (3 minutes, station-to-station). • Call some far-away friend or relative tonight or Sunday and see how *satisfying* a telephone visit can be to *both* of you.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — BELL SYSTEM

Give and Take

Why do they?

Indianapolis, Ind.—Miss Isabelle Keating, in "Why Do They Die?" has presented the problem of childbirth deaths in language understood by all. The reasons for this high death-rate are not the concern of the medical profession alone, for they include social and economic conditions as well.

Indiana is combatting the factors of ignorance and isolation by the establishment of delivery services in rural districts. Not a single death of mother or baby has occurred in these demonstration areas during the past year.—*Howard B. Mettel, M.D., chief, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Indiana*

Champion governor

Shreveport, La.—You state that "Senator A. Harry Moore, Democrat, already twice Governor of New Jersey, became the first Governor in his state to win a third term."

My great-great-grandfather, Major Richard Howell, an aide-de-camp of George Washington, was elected Governor of New Jersey for eight consecutive one-year terms.—*Howell Morgan*

No bloodletting

Flint, Mich.—Invasion of the United States would be readily met under the name of police duty by our standing army. A referendum on war would not leave us defenseless, but would at least protect us from patriotic congressmen who so fear for our national honor that they insist on shedding good American blood to keep it clean.—*Thomas Vaillancour, Sr.*

Happy Ethiopians

Palermo, Italy—I refer to "Ethiopia Smolders" by Ernst Wiese. Mr. Wiese doesn't say any untruth, but the consequences he draws are unfair for us Italians. The native of Ethiopia is only too happy to live under Italian rule. Small groups of rebels will be mercilessly stamped out. It is only a matter of time. What we have done we Italians may be proud of. Italians are the descendants of Romans, and bring only the light of civilization.—*Simone Gatto, lieutenant, Royal Italian Colonial Corps*

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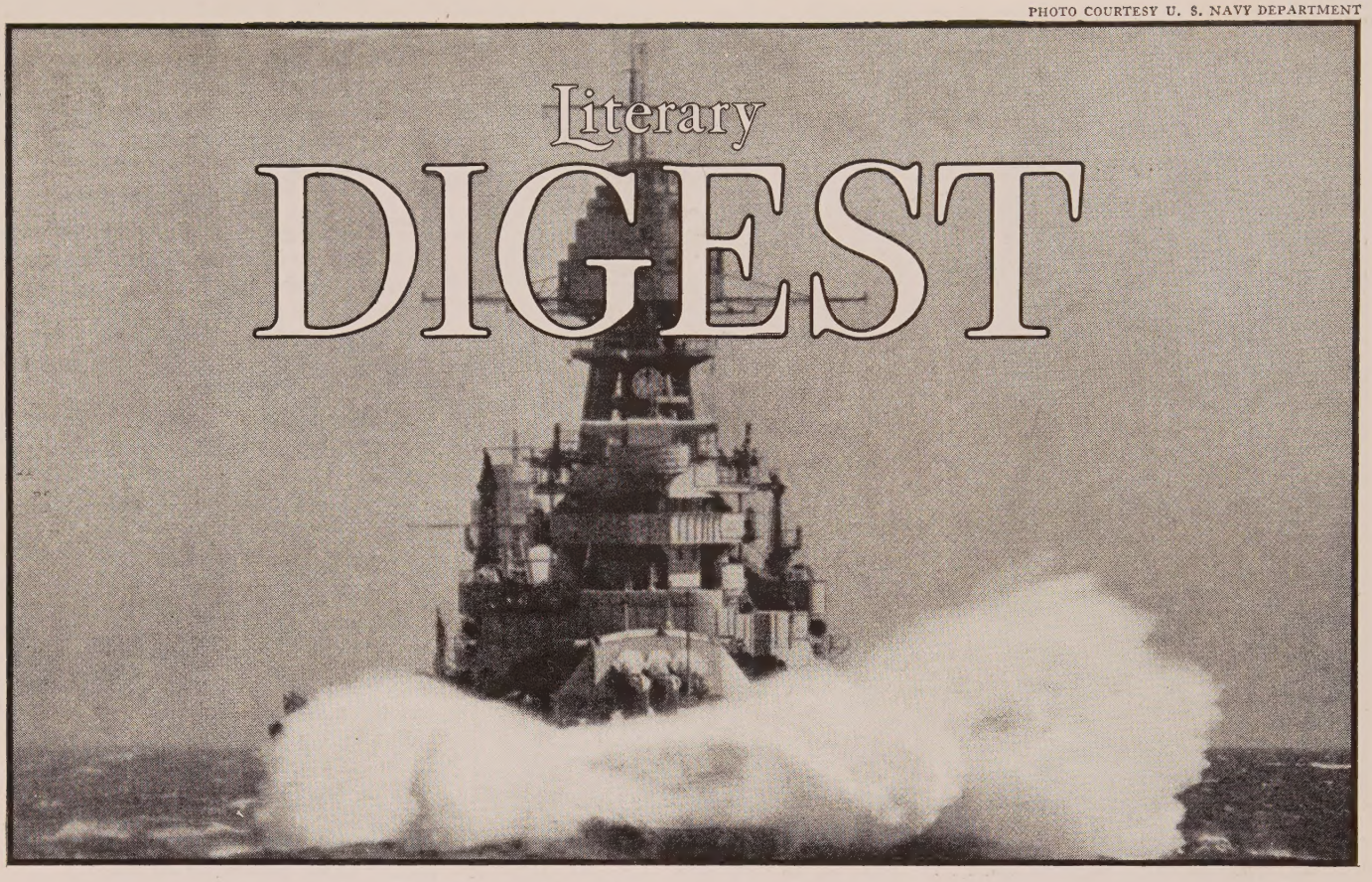

NEW NAVAL PROGRAM focuses attention on the fact that no United States battleships have been launched since 1923. The *Arizona,* built in 1916, nears the age limit

Story of a Week

IN PRIDE, anger, and desperation man is an easy prey to the caprice of circumstance. Four times in a single week he was humbled, or, as is more commonly said, he asked for it and he got it.

In New Jersey, Captain Fred Jones, Eastern Air Lines pilot and able representative of "man's conquest of the air," took off from Newark and nosed south toward Washington. Six hours later his plane came out of the windy darkness and landed in Hartford, Connecticut, 108 miles behind the starting line.

In California, a race-track customer is still licking his wounds because he complained that a pari-mutuel clerk sold him tickets on the wrong horse. When the customer insisted upon an exchange, the clerk, stuck with the original tickets, collected a profit of $2810; for the "wrong" horse won.

In New York, driving with the charmed recklessness of a movie fireman, a baker passed eight red lights, almost hit a policeman, forced a truck to the sidewalk and terrified pedestrians in a two-mile flight through the city. Caught when he stopped for gasoline, he explained: "I was nervous after I passed the lights. I got a ticket once for parking and it cost me $2." Being "nervous" cost him $25.

In Poland, when a Geneva-bound train pulled into Warsaw, a prominent man traveling incognito looked out and saw the platform crowded with diplomats. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Minister, quickly drew the curtain, wondering angrily how they knew of his arrival. No one told him that the diplomats were gathered in tribute to the departing American ambassador, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.

THIS WEEK

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LITERARY DIGEST *receives special news service from United Press*

NEW STRENGTH for navy

"DUE TO world conditions over which this nation has no control," warned President Roosevelt in his budget message to Congress early in January, "I may find it necessary to request additional appropriations for national defense."

He made the request the other day. In a special message to Congress, he called for a navy building program which, over several years, would cost no less than $800,000,000. The size of this program is indicated by comparison with the appropriation, in the budget for the fiscal year 1939, of $138,000,000 for naval construction. And this $138,000,000 itself represents our largest expenditure for naval building in any year since 1921.

"For many years," said the President, "this government has sought . . . to limit

INTERNATIONAL

SHAGGING IN THE AISLES and the big apple on the stage were unrehearsed features of Benny Goodman's opening at a New York theater, where the unbridled enthusiasm of swing addicts caused a riot

and reduce armaments and to establish at least the probability of world peace. . . . While these efforts continue and will continue, they have nevertheless failed up to the present time."

With the "deepest regret" he reported that "armaments increase today at an unprecedented and alarming rate," and regarded as "ominous" the fact that "at least one-fourth of the world's population is involved in merciless, devastating conflict in spite of the fact that most people wish to live in peace." He thought that "tension throughout the world is high."

The President concluded that "our national defense is, in the light of increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security." He therefore asked that the existing building program for the navy be increased by 20 per cent.

A bill to authorize the President's naval program was promptly introduced in Congress by Representative Carl Vinson, Georgia Democrat and chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. Some 69 vessels are called for—three battleships, eight cruisers, two aircraft carriers, twenty-five destroyers, nine submarines, twenty-two auxiliary ships—and 1000 airplanes. The program would give the United States the strongest navy in its history and the most powerful navy afloat.

In addition to these authorizations, the President asked immediate appropriations to start building two of the battleships. Two others are now under construction and two more would be started under the regular naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Roosevelt also requested $30,000,000 immediately for experimental ships, army munitions, and anti-aircraft defenses. As a general recommendation, he thought that Congress should enact legis-

ARMAMENTS: Should the United States spend $800,000,000 to build a navy second to none?

THIS tremendous expenditure is the first step toward an Anglo-American alliance in which, through joint naval action, the battle fleets of America and Great Britain will attempt to roll up the Japanese navy. They tell us to defend democracy once more and to lick the aggressor nations. Do so and we will get a totalitarian state, fascism.—*Norman Thomas, national chairman, Socialist Party*

Between a dangerously squabbling Europe and a Russian- or Japanese-controlled Asia seeking world dominance, an adequate national defense is our only protection—and a vitally necessary one.—*C. W. Stevenson, editor, Our Navy**

To cover up domestic disaster the President is floating a war scare. To solve the unemployment problem he has failed to solve, the President is asking for huge armaments unnecessary in any program of adequate defense. This is a betrayal of the nation. —*John Haynes Holmes, pastor, Community Church, New York City**

The program is no more than adequate for conservative national insurance under world conditions. Replacement of battleships is sorely needed, while construction provides stimulus to labor.—*Frederick Fish, editor, Navy News**

The President's message proposes a navy not for defense but for aggression and to police the world. We have 11,000,000 unemployed; this will not employ 80,000 men.—*Representative Hamilton Fish (N. Y.)**

President Roosevelt shares the opinion of millions of Americans. The solution to suppressing conquest-mad nations is a navy second to none.—*George L. Carlin, editor, U. S. Navy Magazine**

I am not at all interested in anyone's ambition to police the world. I'd like a little more definite information from the President as to just what makes this additional increase necessary at the present time.—*Rep. Bertrand H. Snell, Republican Leader in the House**

It is absolutely imperative that we have a navy second to none.—*Representative Carl Vinson (Ga.), chairman, House Naval Affairs Committee*

The world armament race is just as unprecedented and ominous as the President says. But it is no less ominous when he says that we must join this race for the sake of security.—*Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich.)**

The President will find little support outside certain business groups for trying to "police" the world. Attempts to scare and bully Japan will fail.—*Frederick J. Libby, secretary, National Council for Prevention of War**

The stronger the United States Navy is, the better for the peace of the world.—*Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the British Admiralty*

America is rearming in the same spirit and for the same reasons as this country, which has been equally stirred by the spread of international lawlessness and the growing tendency to resort to armed violence. A strong, watchful America is an essential security for world peace.—*London Times*

*Special to the LITERARY DIGEST

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

	U.S.	Great Britain	Japan	France	Italy	Germany
Battleships	17 ships 534,300 tons	20 ships 649,750 tons	9 ships 272,070 tons	9 ships 237,095 tons	8 ships 234,488 tons	8 ships 187,000 tons
Aircraft Carriers	6 ships 135,000 tons	11 ships 229,350 tons	6 ships 88,470 tons	1 ship 22,416 tons	None	2 ships 38,500 tons
Cruisers (10,000-ton)	18 ships 171,200 tons	15 ships 144,220 tons	12 ships 107,800 tons	7 ships 70,000 tons	7 ships 70,000 tons	3 ships 30,000 tons
Cruisers (8,000-ton)	19 ships 160,500 tons	42 ships 299,330 tons	16 ships 100,495 tons	13 ships 92,502 tons	12 ships 74,480 tons	10 ships 69,400 tons
Destroyers	84 ships 129,130 tons	129 ships 189,204 tons	88 ships 116,400 tons	83 ships 139,240 tons	105 ships 113,960 tons	46 ships 58,466 tons
Submarines	36 ships 51,765 tons	57 ships 65,734 tons	45 ships 64,182 tons	87 ships 84,336 tons	99 ships 78,260 tons	61 ships 25,531 tons
Total Tonnage	1,181,895	1,577,588	749,417	645,589	571,188	408,897

COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH of six world powers as of January 1, 1938, is shown in the chart above. The figures do not include ships more than 26 years old, these being accounted overage, but do include certain ships under construction and appropriated for. No vessels planned in the Vinson bill are represented

lation to prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize war-time burdens.

The President's message provoked a sharp division of opinion, as evidenced by clashing views expressed on page 4.

ROOSEVELT and the press

"IT IS PLEASANT to be able to announce that the holding company scare is over. On Friday, 'all holding companies' were marked for execution. On Monday, the decree was limited to utility holding companies. On Wednesday, it was still further limited to 'bad' holding companies. Who knows, next week the Big Bad Wolf may be suckling the three little pigs?"

What amused John T. Flynn in the *New Republic* annoyed many Washington correspondents. As a sequel to the misunderstandings created by their reports of the President's attitude toward holding companies—in White House conferences—they rose to defend and denounce the oral press conferences with the President.

The *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent thought it "one of the modern miracles of democracy" that President Roosevelt "should submit to a questioning that has become increasingly like a cross-examination, and should escape with so few mishaps." But Frank R. Kent, in the Baltimore *Sun,* took the President to task for "being led into saying unpremeditated and dramatic things which make the front pages one day, but are not later translated into action."

To prevent misunderstandings, David Lawrence suggested the other day in the *United States News* that questions be submitted to the President before each press conference. The LITERARY DIGEST queried Washington correspondents for their opinion of Mr. Lawrence's proposal.

The majority was against it. A few felt it should be tried, while others advocated a dual system of oral and written questions and answers.

J. Fred Essary of the Baltimore *Sun* said "it would be a grievous blunder to revert to a written question system, which made the press conferences of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover 99.5 per cent futile." Richard L. Harkness of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* declared that the President "should be able to answer any questions without specific warning."

"I want free press conferences," Bascom N. Timmons of the Houston *Chronicle* said. "It is up to the President not to make careless replies. If he cannot take care of himself, that is his hard luck, but I think Mr. Roosevelt has handled the press very admirably."

Arthur Krock, chief of the New York *Times's* Washington bureau, thinks "Mr. Lawrence's suggestion has a good deal of merit." "In my opinion," he said, "the impulsive way in which Mr. Roosevelt utters some dictum often has a harmful effect on the country," which would not happen if he "had an opportunity to study important questions in advance." To Arthur Sears Henning of the Chicago *Tribune,* "a workable system would be to file important questions in advance, but to answer impromptu questions."

Under the present system, declared Radford E. Mobley, Jr., of the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon Journal,* "we get news—not handouts." "If we start handing in slips and getting them in return," said Bernard Kilgore, of the *Wall Street Journal,* "we might become a group of copy boys, taking what the President wants to give us, and nothing more."

SWING hitting new highs

TWENTY YEARS AGO a callow kid, clarinet in hand, boarded a river boat at Chicago and asked Bix Beiderbecke, jazz king, for a job. Bix was short with him: "Go away, boy! Don't mess around with the instruments."

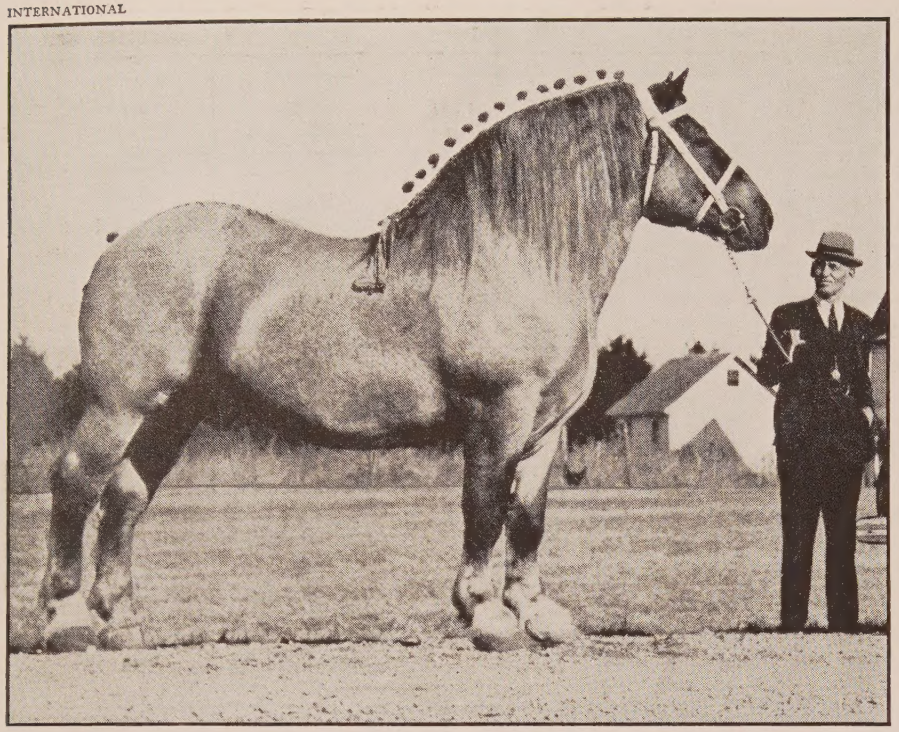
A few weeks ago high- as well as low-brow music lovers packed New York City's hallowed Carnegie Hall at a $2.75 top price to hear a famous band slip into the groove and jive from screw-ball to barrel-house (swing from hot to *awful* hot). Leading the band was Benny Goodman, the boy with the clarinet.

As one of the most articulate representatives of "swing," that peculiar musical idiom which around 1900 began to radiate as "jazz" from the Mississippi delta, he rated serious critical comment.

To be sure, *Variety,* the amusement industry's irreverent trade journal, came away unimpressed. "Goodman," it said, "did muscle-in briefly on the Bach-Beethoven-Brahms stamping ground. . . . But those combustible rhythms didn't burn down the joint. And in the end it was the illustrious old brick pile, Carnegie Hall, which turned out the winner."

But Francis D. Perkins, New York *Herald Tribune* music critic, attended the Goodman concert and solemnly reported: "There is a notable range of instrumental sonorities and colors, from proclamative ear-filling plangence and rousing brilliance to mellow smoothness." And *Metronome* exulted: "For intelligent followers of swing this was a great, a thrilling triumph.

INTERNATIONAL



BROOKLYN SUPREME, the biggest horse in the world, is the proud possession of C. G. Good of Boone, Iowa, a member of the state legislature, who has refused $8000 for his mighty Belgian stallion. This enormous horse is nine years old, weighs 3030 pounds, is too big for breeding, and is still growing

The short hair had triumphed over the long."

Before the reverberations from this concert died away, Goodman was engaged to play at the Paramount Theater on Broadway. Some days ago five thousand excited young swing addicts stormed the doors for the first performance. Many of them arrived as early as 5 A.M., building street bonfires against the cold. By 9 o'clock every seat in the vast house was filled, and they still swarmed outside. Mounted policemen were summoned to meet the emergency. Inside, ushers threw up their hands in despair as berserk youngsters moaned and stomped and swayed over the licks from Goodman's agony-pipe (swing phrases from his clarinet). "Swing it!" they yelled. "Feed it out!" Some rushed up front and big-apple on the stage. Others jumped up and shagged in the aisles.

Next day swingmaster Goodman, who has seen plenty of foolishness among his transported devotees, wagged his head and drawled: "That was the wildest carryin' on I *ever* saw. Why, after a while I thought they'd get me under the law against incitement to riot."

WAGE RATES arouse debate

"I AM opposed to wage reductions." Thus, some days ago, President Roosevelt "clearly and unequivocally" expressed his desire that, despite the business recession, wage levels be maintained.

"The markets of American industry depend on the purchasing power of our working population," he said. "If we want to restore prosperity we must increase, not decrease, that purchasing power."

His statement was made at a press conference in reply to a letter which Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, had sent to the Senate Committee on Unemployment. Answering Robert H. Jackson, recently named Solicitor General, who said that steel prices are too high, Mr. Fairless insisted that "prices cannot be reduced without reduction in costs, of which wages are the most important part."

"Industrialists," said Mr. Roosevelt, "kill the goose which lays the golden egg when they keep prices up at the expense of employment and purchasing power. Industrialists kill the goose which lays

CURRENT OPINION: Can wages be maintained while prices are lowered, as the President asks?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S statement on maintenance of wages during recession is sound. If wages were to decline immediately upon a recession, the continued cycle of business upswing and recession would cause a breakdown in the American standard of living.—*Alex Rose, New York state secretary, American Labor Party**

The President's pronouncement is in direct conflict with the economics of these problems. Rigid wage rates during a recession increase unemployment. Impairment of prospects for profits decreases capital investment, retards business activity, and increases unemployment.—*Walter E. Spahr, professor of economics, New York University**

Wages should not be reduced. Such reductions at this time would be as unsound as to practice bleeding to cure anemia.—*Homer Martin, president, United Automobile Workers of America**

The President makes three mistakes. First, high money wages now must cause high prices and thus hurt laborers as consumers. Second, business no longer gets the profit even with large volume. Third, the ones that bear no business risk should not share business profits.—*Lewis Haney, professor of economics, New York University**

You cannot cure depression by more depression. You cannot improve industrial conditions by lowering living and working conditions!—*David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union*

If all business is to be forced to cut prices to stimulate trade and maintain wages, regardless of whether wage costs can be recovered in selling prices, the operation will extinguish private profits.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce**

The problem is not so much one of maintaining a high rate of pay, but a high total amount of pay. Many workers receive high hourly rates, but their work is spasmodic and unsteady.—*Senator Allen J. Ellender (La.)**

No depression was ever cured by reducing wages and curtailing purchasing power. Good wages mean good business.—*Ellis Searles, editor, United Mine Workers Journal**

In a recession, wages unnaturally high hamper business and thus hamper employment. What is needed is to stop the recession itself—first, by more money or deposit currency, and, second, by confidence that business will be allowed to earn profits.—*Irving Fisher, professor of economics, Yale University**

Labor in America will fight wage reductions to the bitter end.—*John L. Lewis, chairman, C.I.O.*

Prices cannot be reduced without adversely affecting wages, which are a large part of costs.—*Eugene G. Grace, president, Bethlehem Steel Corporation*

***Special to the LITERARY DIGEST**

the golden egg when they cut wages and thereby reduce purchasing power. Either policy is self-defeating and suicidal."

The President declared that many mass-production industries might lower prices without lessening wage rates. "A mass production industry depends on volume for profits," he asserted. "The only way to get volume up is to produce goods for a price the public will pay. A mass-production industry in its own interest should ask for its products what the people can afford to pay.

"But that does not mean that such price reductions can come out of wages. Those who believe in the profit system must recognize that those who get the profits when business is good must bear the losses when business temporarily is slack. Those who get the profits when industry gets the volume are the ones to bear the risk of such price reductions as may be necessary to . . . restore volume."

"If industries reduce wages," continued the President, "they will be deliberately encouraging the withholding of buying." In that case, he hinted, the government would return to a spending program to create purchasing power.

The President's remarks plunged the nation into brisk debate. Typical arguments are printed in the box on page 6.

ACME

STORM OF PROTEST accompanied the passage of a 2 per cent sales tax in Philadelphia recently. Angry citizens jammed the Council chambers and corridors as the bill was debated. Boos, hoots, catcalls filled the air, and fist fights resulted in several bloody noses. The tax was vetoed by Mayor S. Davis Wilson

PENSIONS for widows?

WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT vetoed the bonus bill in 1935, he predicted that every candidate for Congress "will in the near future be called upon . . . to support general pension legislation for all veterans, regardless of need or age."

In recent days, believes the *Christian Science Monitor,* the President's prediction has begun to come true. The American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Jewish War Veterans began a drive for pensions for all widows and orphans of World War veterans, regardless of whether or not the veteran's death was due to war service.

In effect, said the *Monitor,* the proposal "follows closely the pattern developing after the Civil War in which drives for pensions began first with disabled soldiers, then widows and orphans, and finally with all surviving veterans."

The proposed plan would pay $22 a month to widows and $15 to orphans. Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, estimated that the pensions would cost $84,000,000 annually.

The federal government already spends $800,000,000 each year on its veterans. All told, the United States has spent more than $22,000,000,000 on its ex-soldiers.

WIVES fly free

"TWO CAN FLY as cheaply as one," America's major air lines are saying this month. To allay feminine fear of air travel, they are giving free trips to wives of regular passengers.

Several weeks ago United Airlines offered free trips between San Francisco and Los Angeles to wives of customers. The response was tremendous. For February, the Transcontinental and Western and the American have joined United in installing the system on many routes. Since then their planes have been jammed.

"If you are a wife who puts her foot down on flying," said Harold Crary, vice-president of United, "it is probably because you are unfamiliar with air travel. We know that if you are acquainted with air travel, not only will you approve of your husband flying, but you will fly yourself on subsequent trips."

The latest odds quoted by insurance companies are 20,000 to 1 that an airplane flight will end safely. They charge a passenger 25 cents for $5000 insurance for four hours of flying. This is practically the same rate charged for railway trips of the same distance.

TERROR in Barcelona

FOR MONTHS loyalist and rebel planes have been dropping bombs on the cities of war-torn Spain. Recently after loyalist fliers had bombed rebel Salamanca and Seville, loyalist Defense Minister Indalecio Prieto sent an offer to rebel Generalissimo Franco: "If the rebels stop bombing loyalist rear-guard towns, the loyalists will stop reprisals against rebel cities."

General Franco gave his answer the other day. "It came with a ferocity that even this war has not seen," cabled Herbert L. Matthews, correspondent of the New York *Times,* recently described by Ernest Hemingway as "the straightest, the ablest and the bravest war correspondent writing today."

"This morning, civilian Barcelona received two fearful bombings," Mr. Matthews reported in a wireless dispatch from that city. "The dead are men, women and children—a large number of children—for a child refuge home was hit. Hitherto one could always find some sort of a military objective to explain the bombs, but today there was no stretch of the imagination which could lead to that conclusion.

"There were 158 children killed in the refuge home. All were hustled into a supposedly bombproof cellar. Six or seven, who were ill abed, could not be moved and miraculously escaped death.

"I had just returned from the Teruel front a few hours before and to me the war there seemed clean and wholesome compared with this horror of destroyed apartment houses, of mutilated bodies side by side in the morgue, of screaming women and children trapped in rooms.

"Nobody can say how many have been killed. Perhaps it will never be known. How can anybody tell, when a whole apartment house of seven floors is driven into the ground with every single man, woman and child in it buried underneath, just how many have been killed? I saw one place where not one person was taken out alive and there were surely several hundred there when the bomb fell.

"I went to one or two of the most important morgues and there ninety-four

bodies were stretched on the floor. There is something that a bomb does to a human being which is just a little more terrible than any other form of death. It leaves more than agony written on faces, so it seems hard to believe that death can be instantaneous. If there should be any doubt that a delayed fuse bomb is the most fiendish invention of modern science, let people come to Barcelona, Madrid or Valencia and look around.

"A bomb like that does not explode when it hits—it just keeps going, but a time fuse is set in motion by the first contact. When a bomb has dropped those six, seven or eight stories, it blows up and out and every person in that house is destroyed. I saw dozens of such houses which had been destroyed.

"Bombers making two quick trips from Majorca did all this destruction. In their first raid they unloaded in a crowded district. I stood a little later in the center of a small plaza that has seven streets leading to it. Looking down five of those streets, I could see the wreckage of destroyed buildings and torn-up pavements.

"In the second raid I had gone down to the Hotel Majestic barber shop, to get shaved. Sirens shrieked, anti-aircraft banged overhead and I watched dubiously as the barber sharpened his razor. 'Ah! They have come back again,' he said sorrowfully, and then calmly shaved me as if 100-kilo bombs were not dropping within a few blocks of us. There is no use going into cellars. Those who did so this morning lie buried under the houses.

"The checkup was a nightmare. There was a house where a woman and her husband were trapped on the seventh floor. The part containing the children and the stairs was driven into a shapeless heap. The mother was mad with grief. She kept trying to throw herself down on the wreckage containing her children. Twice she almost escaped her husband's grip before firemen finally raised a ladder and got them both down.

"On the sixth floor of another house, which had only a back wall standing, the pendulum of a clock ticked accurate time, while down below the telephone rang vainly in the wreckage for someone who undoubtedly was there, but who never would answer."

As a result of the raids, a meeting of the Spanish Cortes called at Barcelona last week was held secretly in Montserrat Monastery, high up in the near-by mountains. When the members met they received a message signed by twenty-six United States Senators and thirty-four Representatives, extolling them for their struggle "to save the democratic institutions of the Spanish Republic—a struggle which sets a stirring example to all democratic peoples."

CUPID in Albania

TEN YEARS AGO Ahmed Zogu, successively farm boy, soldier, minister, revolutionary, exile and president of the Albanian Republic, proclaimed himself King of Albania and became known to the world as King Zog I.

He hanged a few objectors, took up his residence in the little red-roofed palace in Tirana, worked long hours, dodged assassins' bullets and smoked 150 cigarettes a day.

Soon his subjects began to complain. The King was a bachelor. They feared that if he died without an heir the land would be rent with civil strife over the throne. "The King should take a Queen," they said.

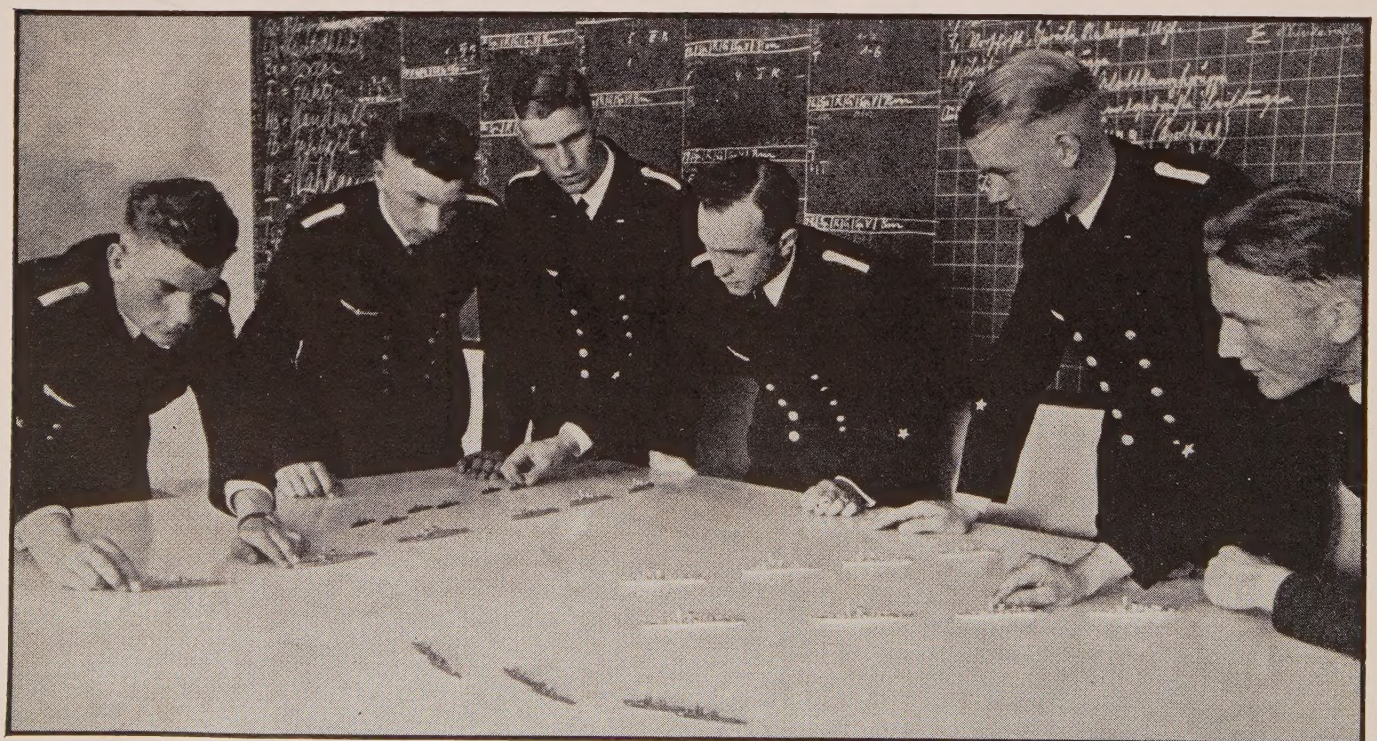
At the time of his coronation King Zog broke a long engagement with Lela, 24-year-old daughter of Khevket Verlac, a powerful clan leader. He explained that if he married Lela it would offend the other 29 ruling families and that he didn't want a revolution. Lela's father, grumbling, was exiled.

Several years ago the King was supposed to be courting Princess Giovanna, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Premier Mussolini was said to favor the match, but in the end Giovanna married King Boris of Bulgaria. Later it was reported that Zog would marry Princess Ilena of Romania, but Ilena married Archduke Anton of Austria. King Zog made light of these rumors. "It's all nonsense about these foreign princesses," he told the London *Daily Telegraph*. "What have I got to offer them?" (The King's annual income is $90,000.)

Later, on a visit to Vienna, Zog met an American dancer. It was said that he fell in love with her and proposed that she return to Albania with him. "She socked him on the nose," reported one correspondent.

Two years ago the King took desperate measures to placate the clamor of his people for a Queen. He offered a handsome fee to any marriage broker who could find him a comely bride with an income of a million a year. Promptly a Portuguese broker elbowed an unem-

GAME BOARD MANEUVERS: Naval officers everywhere are busy these days. German ensigns reconstruct, with model ships, battles of the past while their government announces for 1938 the building of three light cruisers, six torpedo boats, ten submarines, and five ships of smaller tonnage



EXCLUSIVE LITERARY DIGEST PHOTOS FROM INTERNATIONAL

SOLDIERS' FAREWELL: No pageant of victory could be more colorful than this scene in Tokyo, where the parents and relatives of tens of thousands of young men recently conscripted into the Japanese army gather at one of the barracks to bid farewell to their heroes. The waving banners bear the soldiers' names

ployed 19-year-old Hungarian countess into a Tirana-bound plane, but his enterprise went for naught.

In the ensuing two years Zog's name has been linked with the names of several Albanian girls, an Egyptian princess, a Chicago heiress and a Russian-born dancer, Tania Visirova of the *Folies Bergères*. Still there were no wedding bells.

Last week, however, cables from Budapest hummed with the story of a new romance in the life of the 42-year-old King. They said that in April he would be married to Countess Geraldine Apponyi of Hungary, whose mother was an American. Evidently the King had given up his search for a bride with a million a year, for the United Press reports that "the Countess recently resigned her job as guide for the Budapest National Museum, where she sold post cards to tourists." Her salary was $45 a month.

SLAP with reverberations

On December 24 the Japanese Government officially apologized for the sinking of the United States gunboat *Panay* and promised to prevent repetition of "such outrages."

On January 17 the United States Government again protested to Japan against invasion of American-owned property in China in "flagrant disregard" of Japan's assurances.

Last week the Japanese Government deliberated upon a third protest from Washington. It concerned a slap in the face which John M. Allison, ranking American diplomat at Nanking, had received from a Japanese sentry. That slap had louder reverberations than the booming of all bombs and guns of the current Sino-Japanese war.

Allison was investigating the complaint of a Chinese woman that Japanese soldiers had dragged her to their barracks from Nanking University, an American institution, and raped her. With Allison were Charles Riggs, an American citizen, the Chinese woman, and several Japanese gendarmes.

"The gendarmes," Mr. Allison reported to Washington, "said we had better not go into the building, but did not definitely say we could not. One of them forcibly took the woman and walked her through the open gate of the compound, whereupon he was followed by Mr. Riggs. I followed, and just inside the gate we stopped to discuss the matter. While doing so a Japanese soldier dashed up angrily and shouted in English, 'Back, back,' at the same time pushing me back toward the gate. I backed up slowly, but before I had time to get out of the gate he slapped me across the face and then turned and did the same to Mr. Riggs." Shortly afterward, when the Japanese gendarmes told the slapping sentry that his victims were Americans, he grew still angrier and, shouting "American!" attacked Mr. Riggs again, ripping his collar and shirt.

Promptly, Major Hongo, Japanese staff officer at Nanking, apologized to Allison, and promised him that those responsible would be punished.

Next day, however, a Japanese army spokesman in Shanghai repudiated the promise. He considered the Major's apology a mere "courtesy gesture"; Mr. Allison's attitude "insolent"; and declared that the sentry was "only doing his duty."

"I had no intention of insulting the military authorities," Mr. Allison cabled to Washington. Secretary Hull ordered Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo, to make verbal protest. Last week the Japanese Foreign Office expressed its "profound regret" and promised "adequate punishment."

FEUD of kings

Early in the 18th century the British Parliament looked about the courts of Europe for a tractable King to replace the despotic Stuarts. It picked Elector George of German Hanover, brought him to England and put him on the throne. George could not speak English, but it did not matter. He let Parliament rule while he drank beer. It was he who founded the present British royal family.

Successive English monarchs were friendly to Germany, allies of Frederick the Great and admirers of Bismarck. Marriage bound English and German ruling houses more closely. Thus, later in history, Queen Victoria became the grandmother of George V of England and Wilhelm II of Germany. In their youth the royal cousins were pals and called each other "Georgie" and "Willi."

Then came 1914 and the World War. "Georgie" and "Willi" severed personal

ACME

KING MEETS COUNTESS: Countess Geraldine Apponyi, daughter of a Hungarian count and an American, will marry King Zog I of Albania

as well as diplomatic relations. They spoke disparagingly of each other. In July, 1917, George changed his family name from the German Guelph to the English Windsor. The Kaiser, miffed, resigned his commission as Honorary Colonel of the British First Royal Dragoons.

In 1918, his armies crumbling and his people rising against him, Kaiser Wilhelm fled to Holland and finally settled at Doorn. When England and Germany signed a treaty of peace, "Georgie" and "Willi" remained estranged and the former died without ever having become reconciled to his cousin.

A few days ago this long family feud came to an end. Celebrating his seventy-ninth birthday at Doorn, Wilhelm II received a telegram from London conveying felicitations upon the announced engagement of his favorite grandson, Prince Louis Ferdinand, and Princess Kira of Russia. The telegram was signed "Bertie, May and Elizabeth." The exiled Kaiser beamed, for "Bertie, May and Elizabeth" were George VI of England, Queen Mary, his mother, and Queen Elizabeth, his wife. "The ex-Kaiser," cabled the Associated Press, "believed that the British King, his mother and his wife had accomplished reconciliation by their message."

SPECTACLE in the sky

THOUSANDS of frightened Portuguese peasants rushed from their homes one night recently and pointed to huge shafts of blood-red, greenish-blue and purple light shimmering on the northern horizon. "It's the end of the world!" they cried.

In London the luminous heavens also caused alarm. Half the city appeared to be ablaze. Frantic citizens telephoned newspaper offices. "Where's the fire?" they asked. Out in Windsor fire engines clanged through the streets. "Windsor Castle is afire," everyone said.

In southwestern France, in the Alpine villages of Switzerland and along the Danube in Austria, the heavenly blaze brought thousands into city streets and country roads. "Fire?" they asked one another. "War? Doomsday?"

In Holland crowds awaiting the birth of Crown Princess Juliana's baby hailed the celestial spectacle. "A good omen," they said. But in the lowlands of Scotland men and women shook their heads. "Northern lights," they declared, "always spell misfortune for Scotland."

The excitement spread across the Atlantic. Bermudians stared at the distant glow. In Canada, much closer to the phenomenon, the Canadian Press reported that "wire services throughout northern Ontario were disrupted," while oceanic radio transmission went dead.

Meanwhile scientists, calmer than their fellow mortals, took the apparition casually. It was not a fire, not a war and definitely not the end of the world, they said. It was merely a rare and beautiful aurora borealis—a luminous phenomenon of electrical origin, visible only at night. At the University of Grenoble in France it was said that "a similar aurora borealis had not been seen in Western Europe since 1709."

Two hours after its appearance the spectacle faded away. Portuguese peasants returned to worldly concerns. Scotsmen forgot their ominous forebodings. Londoners climbed into bed. The Northern Hemisphere hung up a sign: business as usual.

PEOPLE of a week

Birth—To *Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Crown Princess of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau and Duchess of Mecklenburg,* and *Prince Bernhard Leopold Frederick Eberhard Jules Curt Charles Godefroi Pierre zu Lippe-Biesterfeld, the Prince Consort,* a daughter. Unless a son is born to her parents, the child is destined one day to be Queen of a far-flung empire with a population of 58,000,000. The infant is described as big and sturdy, with blue eyes, and light brown hair. Cannon everywhere boomed 51 times, conveying the news of the birth to the jubilant people of the Netherlands. If the child had been a boy there would have been salutes of 101 guns. Princess Juliana had wished for a daughter. Prince Bernhard had wanted a boy but nevertheless danced with glee at the announcement, "It's a girl."

Marriages—*Mme. Ganna Walska,* opera singer, and *Henry Grindell-Matthews,* English inventor. Mme. Walska, who was 45 last June 20, had been married four times previously. Mr. Grindell-Matthews, 57, is the inventor of a secret "death ray" and of a war-time submarine detector. . . . *Mrs. Evangeline Johnson Stokowski* and *Prince Alexis Zalstem-Zalessky,* of Russia. The bride, a member of a prominent New Jersey family, divorced Leopold Stokowski, the conductor, on December 2.

Appointments—*Robert E. Jackson,* Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, as Solicitor General to succeed Stanley Reed, appointed to the Supreme Court. Mr. Jackson, 45, was a corporation counsel in Jamestown, New York, his present legal residence, from 1918 until 1934, when he was appointed general counsel to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. In that position he obtained considerable prominence for his prosecution of income-tax claims. In 1936 he was appointed Assistant Attorney General. Well known as a member of the inner circle of President Roosevelt's advisers, he is a prospective candidate for the Gov-

INTERNATIONAL

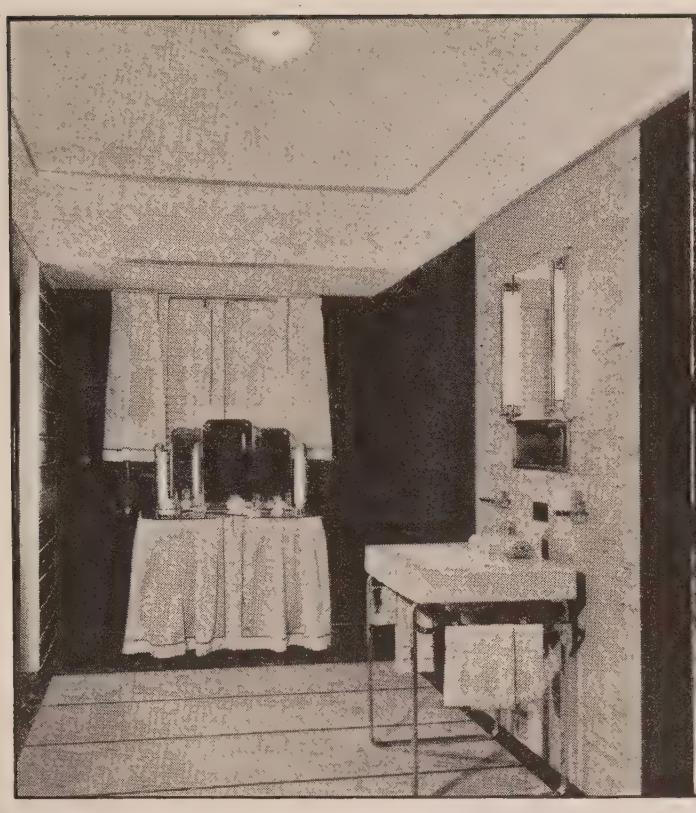
ROBERT "STONETHROW" JACKSON is General Hugh S. Johnson's name for the new Solicitor General

ernorship of New York. In this he is said to have the support of President Roosevelt. . . . *Alfred Evan Reames,* 67, of Oregon, veteran member of the bar and chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Frederick Steiwer, Republican, who resigned from the Senate to return to his law practice.

Retirement—*Dr. William Allan Neilson,* educator and author, as president of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, effective in 1939.

Death—*Edward A. Kenney,* 52, Representative in Congress from New Jersey.

PHOTOS COURTESY OF WESTINGHOUSE



LUMINOUS STRIPS light up the bathroom, keep shavers from slicing into rough skin, wives at boudoirs from missing shiny spots. The ceiling ultraviolet lamp brings healthy tan

FRIENDLY DOORWAYS of light beckon visitors, create new architectural lines from shadows. Light is built into modern homes; it was added piecemeal to older-style dwellings

Livable Lighting

A SIMPLE experiment, conducted several years ago in a small-town Alabama schoolhouse, gave graphic proof that our schoolchildren—and incidentally the rest of us—are literally "in the dark" most of the time, even with all the light switches full on. If the basic facts it revealed were everywhere applied, it would have a profound beneficial effect on the nation's health, its temper and, more specifically, on its eyesight.

The fact is that though we have been using the incandescent light for nearly 60 years, it is only recently that we have learned how to use it. Even today this knowledge is in the hands of a comparatively few specialists, while it should be applied in every home. For improper lighting, dimness or glare causes eyestrain—and eyestrain causes fatigue, headaches, irritability and inability to concentrate.

The Alabama experiment was simple enough. The board of education, coöperating with lighting engineers, selected two classrooms of identical size and exposure and, as nearly as humanly possible, containing pupils and teachers of equal mental capacity. In one they left the lighting exactly as it was. In the other they measured the amount of light which a sunny day would produce on the desks farthest away from the window, and installed enough wattage to maintain that level no matter what the weather was outside. A control box hooked up to a photoelectric eye did the trick. Whenever the light went down on those far desks, the photoelectric watchman turned on enough artificial illumination to pull it back. If the sun came out again, the lights dimmed down and off. The other room depended on the sensitiveness of the teacher to switch on the lights whenever the room seemed dark.

Pupils were divided with as much care as possible to give the experiment an even break. Yet in one year there were eight more failures out of forty-two children in the ordinarily lighted room than in the one where science had taken a hand. What's more, in the latter, general school work improved 10 per cent and reading 28 per cent! Since that experiment dozens of others have confirmed the conclusion that children are more alert, learn more easily, when they do not have to strain to read their textbooks.

This is by no means peculiar to schools, nor to the very young. We're just beginning to learn now that the quality and quantity of light in schools and offices, factories and homes play a more important part than has ever been realized in the efficiency of the people who work and live in them. There's a revolution going on in lighting which is as sweeping as the shift from gas to electricity. Those who have "seen the light" are putting more of it in their houses. But it isn't the harsh, glaring sort which used to be associated with lots of illumination. It is a rich, clear, full-bodied glow which brings out the beauty in a room. It relieves eyestrain by making seeing effortless. Engineers have demonstrated that it makes us happier, more relaxed, but more alert. It is not a new kind of light—merely a new way of *using* light—that has made the change.

FOR YEARS engineers were concerned with improving the quality of bulbs. For example, a lamp bulb of approximately the same size that Edison first made is over forty times more powerful today. No longer ago than last May the

efficiency of the 60-watt Mazda lamp was increased by 10 per cent to give more light for the same cost.

But these better and brighter bulbs have been by no means an unmixed blessing to the public. The brighter they got, the more unpleasant it was to live with them. Nothing is harder on the eyes than the glare of raw light from a naked bulb. The era of dimly lighted rooms arrived, with spotty pools of illumination from lamps. Talk today to most women who haven't come face to face with properly filtered and reflected light and they will tell you immediately that they don't like brightly lighted rooms. They're still remembering the glare.

What started the revolution was the application of scientific research to the effect of light upon seeing. At first the research was confined to industry. Light is a vital thing in factories where workmen operate intricate machinery or do fine work themselves. You can't put a watch together in the shadow.

But once they got into the problem, the engineers found that the quality of the light was just as important as the quantity. If a craftsman were finishing a piece of furniture the glare from an overhead light might set up enough reflections so that he could never be sure of the tone he was getting. So they turned to the quality of the light. And their conclusions about that are the basis of the new theories on illumination.

In the first place, they realized, raw light must be eliminated. There could be no comfort in seeing where eyes encountered the glare of naked bulbs. Two methods of producing soft, yet powerful light suggested themselves: one was indirectly by reflection; the other was to discover some means of diffusing and filtering light so that it would glow but not glare.

In the end, the solution was a combination of the two. Totally indirect light has rarely been satisfactory for pleasant, intimate surroundings. Though light reflected down from the ceiling may be powerful, it is lacking in warmth. With no other illumination, a room seems cold and uninviting. So they had to look for the diffusing medium, too.

But no practical material existed when the first search was made. The science of plastics was just beginning; prismatic glass which breaks up glare was not available in the shapes and sizes which made experimentation possible.

It was a year or two before these materials could be obtained and studied. Modern lighting in public buildings today is such a commonplace that it is hard to remember when it began. Think back, and you will recall that none of those luminous strips and panels you see everywhere was used till 1930. That's how recently these translucent substances which admit illumination but hide its source have come into being.

RAW LIGHT in the upper picture strains the eyes of both reader and child. Correct illumination in the lower does away with harmful contrasts in brightness. Eyes of children need far more light than those of their elders, yet their desks and play floors seldom receive the amount necessary for such protection

ONCE THEY HAD the diffusing materials, they had the answer to proper lighting of homes. They found that men were reading their papers, women knitting, and children studying under two or three thousandths as much light as exists in the pleasant shade of a tree on a bright summer day. They had been straining their eyes every evening of their lives. Other professions, devoted to protecting eyesight, joined the study. There was good reason for these specialists to be interested. They knew the alarming statistics on bad eyes in this country: 23 per cent of us have defective vision before we reach the age of twenty; 39 per cent of us are so afflicted before we reach thirty, and 48 before we reach forty. By the time we have reached sixty years there has been a big jump to 82 per cent in the number of persons who have defective vision. They agreed that a good bit of that rapid growth in eye troubles might be due to seeing things darkly.

In 1933, a young woman was sent to a small city in upstate New York to pull doorbells and see whether women could be sold on the idea of improving their light. It turned out that they could. This persuasive first apostle of light convinced 85 per cent of the women she saw. There are now more than 5000 men and women engaged in spreading the light.

They survey your house, not only room by room, but situation by situation, asking how each chair and sofa and table is used. Your husband reads his paper in that chair; very well, he should have so much light. You read your book on that

sofa; here is the amount of light you should have. Your children study at the dining-room table; their eyes need this much.

The figures are quoted to you in "footcandles," which are a measure of light, just as pounds and ounces are of weight, or quarts and pints of liquid. A footcandle is the amount of light which a standard size candle will cast upon a surface one foot away. In the bright sunlight out of doors there may be from 8000 to 10,000 footcandles present. In the shade of a tree there are 1000. On a shaded porch, 500. By a sunny window, 200. But the woeful part is that in most living rooms at night there are not even 10 footcandles to read by, unless you hug close to a lamp.

The mysteriously annoying thing called "glare," is in a way synonymous with "contrast of light." Thus a given bulb with a light shade, against a dark wall, will be glaring. The *same bulb,* with a dark shade, against a light wall will *not* be glaring.

SCIENTIFICALLY, the ratio between light near the source and light in the surrounding area should be ten to one; 10 footcandles under a lamp, for example, require one footcandle in the adjacent space. But, knowing the rule and the cause of glare, it is not necessary to call in an expert to avoid the most "glaring" examples in the ordinary home.

The expert will prove this to you with his light meter, a square, pocket-size object with a sensitive needle operated by a photoelectric cell. Wherever this is placed, it registers the number of footcandles present. Place it at the chair where your husband reads his paper and it should jump to 30 footcandles, for fine newsprint. At your own reading chair, it need only clock 10, for the print of books is easier on the eyes than a newspaper's. But if you do sewing there, then you need from 20 to 100 footcandles, depending upon whether the goods you work on are light or dark. And there should be 20 to 50 footcandles at the table where the children study.

These are not hit-or-miss figures, arbitrarily chosen. They have been arrived at scientifically with a "visibility meter," which estimates the number of footcandles required for any situation in terms of visibility without eyestrain.

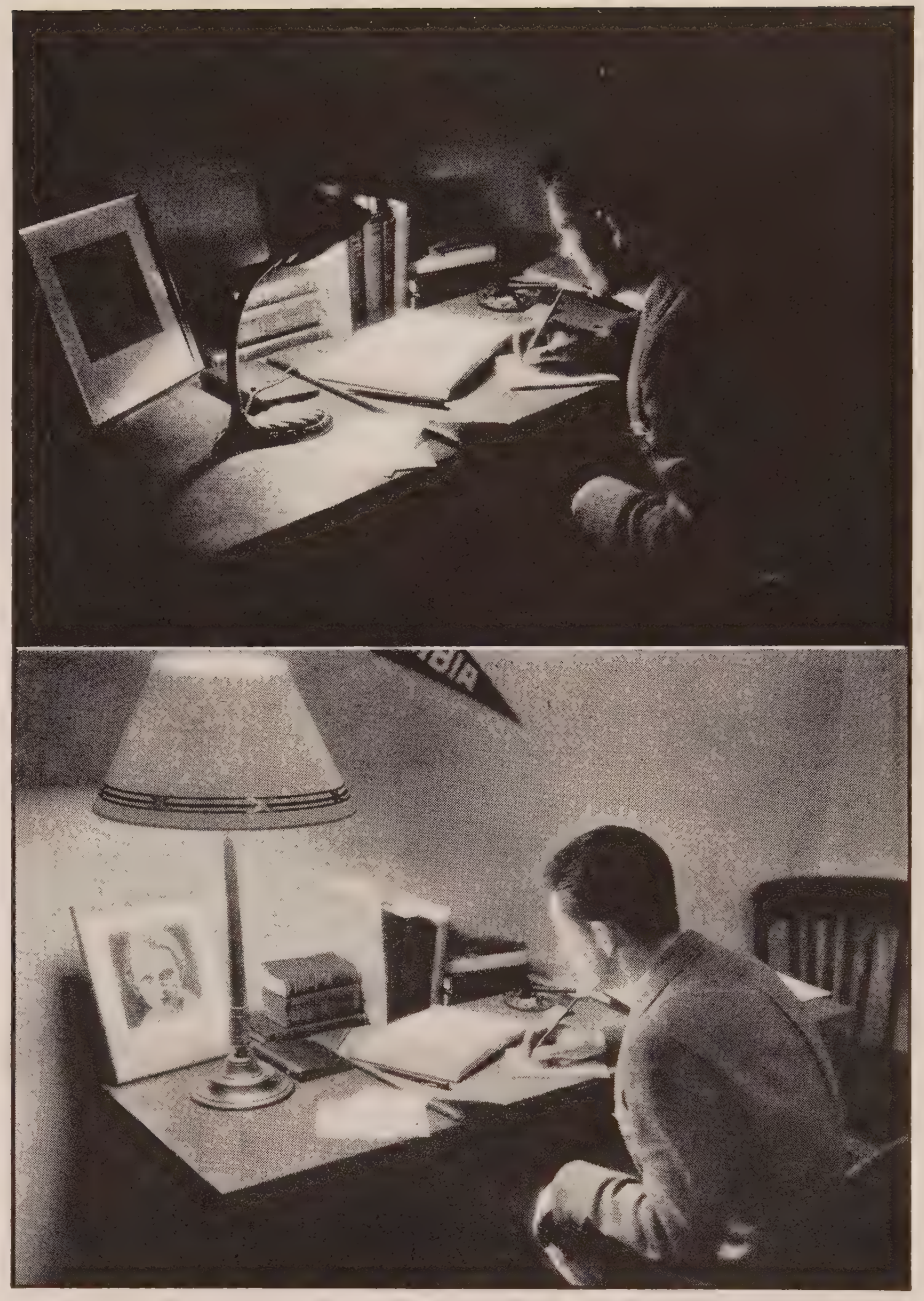
In 1934 there appeared the first of the I.E.S.—Illuminating Engineering Society—lamps, scientifically constructed to produce a large amount of soft, white light. Any manufacturer may construct them, so long as they conform to these standards, and there are 54 tests they must pass before they are given the right to bear the I.E.S. tag.

General illumination is just as important as local illumination, the experts say, in the impression of cheeriness which a room should give. Even the I.E.S. lamps will leave a spotty appearance if there is no other light in a room to even out the sharp contrasts of light and shadowed areas. For this, there are two possibilities: a ceiling fixture, properly constructed so that there will be no glare, or one of the new modern schemes used to create artistically lighted interiors.

There are other modern tricks which are ingenious and sometimes highly dramatic. A tiny spotlight, no more than a quarter of an inch across, can be made to project a beam of light which covers exactly a dining-room table or a bridge table. Prismatic lenses, set flush in ceiling or wall, will bend light wherever you wish—to outline a picture or a chair for reading. These lights are particularly useful in a bedroom, since their beam is confined to a small area and does not disturb another person sleeping in the same room.

Skeptics sometimes like to point with glee to the power-company sponsorship of the better lighting movement. But on this occasion there is nothing very damning you can hang on them. All manufacturers improve their products each year, and light makers are no exception. The thing that makes this improvement so newsworthy is its sweeping character: for the first time in the history of light we're beginning to use it intelligently. As for cost, adequate lighting may run up your bill an extra half dollar a month—or it may, as it has in many cases—cost you far less than running the wasteful and inefficient equipment you threw away!

—Jackson Harvey



COSTLY RESULT of education has been weakened eyes. Above, glare from the lamp is reflected into the student's eyes; below, diffused light makes him more alert. Tests show that proper illumination permits better concentration, that there are fewer failures in adequately lighted schoolrooms

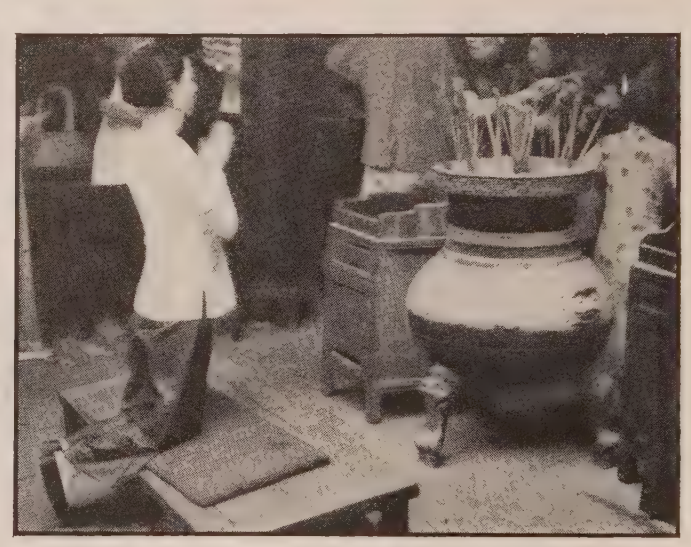
EXCLUSIVE LITERARY DIGEST PHOTOS FROM BLACK STAR

Man Child for China

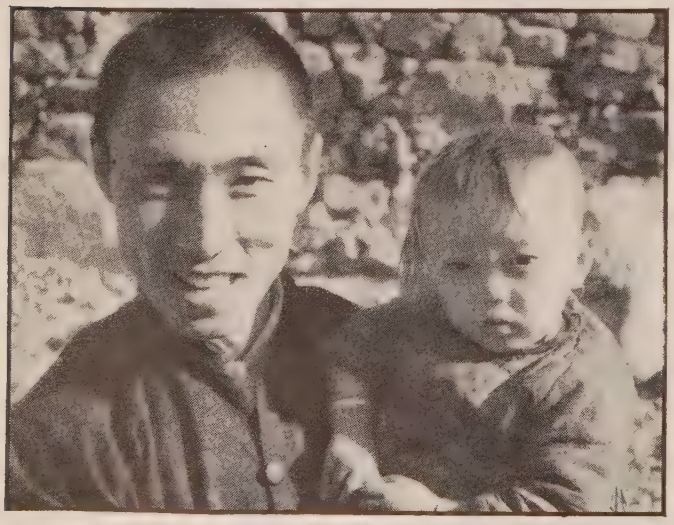
"SONS!" That was the cry of ancient China—sons to perpetuate the family line and to carry on the sacred rites of ancestor worship. Today the same cry is echoing through that vast and sprawling country—but with a new emphasis. Under the leadership of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, and beset by an invading enemy, national consciousness is emerging. With it is the realization that young men are needed, not to offer honors to the spirits of their dead ancestors, but to give their own lives, if need be, for their living country. So the antique prayer of the Chinese women, that they may bear sons, is breathed with a new spirit—the spirit of patriotism

1. CHINESE STORK: This figure represents the god who brings babies (you can see them on the bundle he carries). Women in great numbers pray daily before it

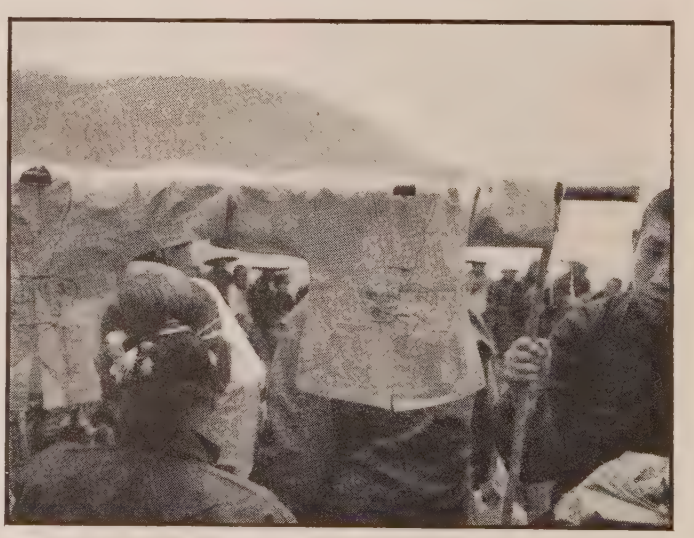
4. TRIPLE KOWTOW: Hands, knees, and forehead touch the mat in deep obeisance, so urgent is her prayer for a man child. Failure to bear a son is cause for divorce in China



5. PILGRIMAGE from the country has brought a young girl to the temple, where she remains in devout attitude until she believes that she has the promise of the gods



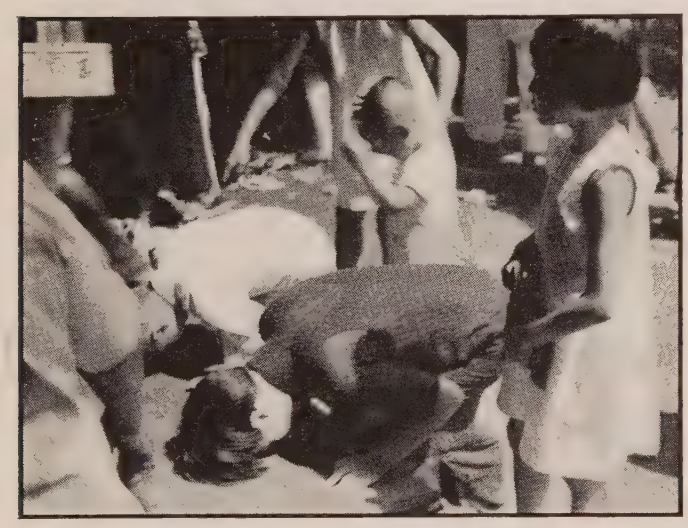
8. DECEPTION: A Chinese proverb says that the most beautiful girl is not so desirable as a deformed boy, so baby boys are often dressed as girls to deceive the evil spirits



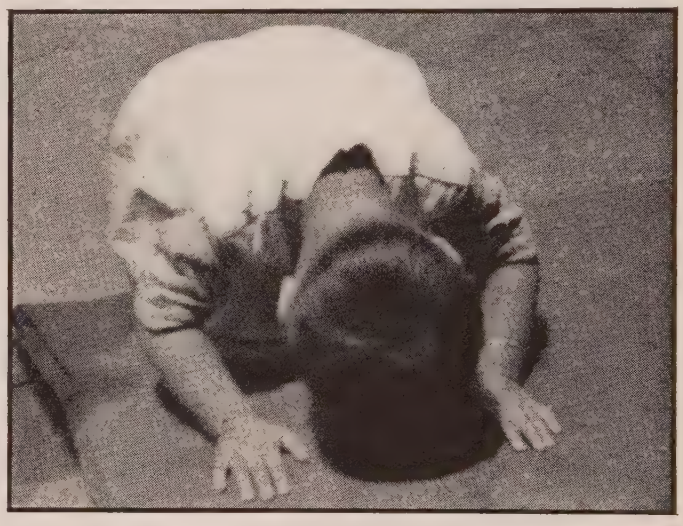
9. PROTECTION from sickness and death in childhood is believed to be the property of these consecrated clothes of sacred yellow. They are sold by monks at temple festivals

2. PRAYERS FOR A SON: Practically all Chinese girls are betrothed in childhood, and many marry then. Young girls pray for sons without whom their lives will be failures

3. LUCKY NUMBER: If the twig which she shakes out of the bamboo holder bears a lucky number, this young girl is assured that the gods will answer her prayers for a son



6. THANKSGIVING in which the whole family joins. The gods have blessed their home with the birth of a son, and all go to the temple piously to offer their gratitude



7. FIRST PRAYER: A proud day in the mother's life is that on which she takes her young son to the temple for his first devotions. This little boy performs the triple kowtow

10. SYMBOLS OF SONS are the rows of small figures made of clay or plaster that are to be found in front of the altars in numerous temples. A childless woman may take one home, and if she is blessed with a child the doll is returned to the temple with a handsome offering of money. Since the outbreak of war, women have been crowding the temples

Reading Around the World

a timely digest of the best in print and on the air

UNDER LOCK AND KEY
from "Banking"

WHEN the first private store of spearheads was raided by a roughneck from the caves down the valley, there began the science of putting valuable articles under lock and key, a science whose modern development includes the impregnable storage vaults of the United States Government at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and the almost fantastic systems under the Bank of England and the Bank of France. These are considered invasion-proof as well as burglar-proof.

For many centuries safekeeping was dependent on some form of the lock and key. The earliest lock of which the construction is known was made in Egypt some 4000 years ago. Some early keys made of wood, so large that they were carried around on a man's shoulder, are referred to in the Bible, while in much later times metal keys were often a few feet long. The disconcerting thing about the lock business was that the rogues were usually as ingenious and fully as determined as the designers. Even in the 15th to 18th centuries, when lock craftsmen produced their most intricate designs, they were never more than a jump or two ahead of the burglar tool manufacturers.

Early strong boxes were made of various materials—oak, iron, etc., and combinations of materials. It made little difference how they were built, however, for the lock was always their most vulnerable point.

But in 1846 the combination lock began to attract attention. It had been mentioned two or three centuries earlier as a "puzzle lock," but had been considered of little consequence. Its adoption a century ago, however, gave the Dick Turpins a moment of pause. Being persistent fellows, they hit on the idea of kidnaping and, if necessary, torturing bank cashiers and others who knew the desired combinations.

This technique was in its turn made ineffective with the perfection of the time lock about 1874. When drills and explosives were introduced by the buccaneering fraternity, a long stride was taken in the manufacture of the strong boxes themselves. Case-hardened steel was used. Then the yeggs thought of nitroglycerin, and became "soup yeggs." The oxyacetylene torch brought more tribulations to the safe manufacturer.

But at the present time this harried individual seems to have the lead over his opponent. His victory lies in the length of time needed to make an impression on a modern vault, as against the short period of time during which even the best equipped cracksman can work.

The safekeeping of valuables in transit is another phase of the same question. In earlier times it was merely a question of putting a strong box on a wagon or a horse's back, surrounding it with a more or less adequate guard, and saying "Giddap!" When one Chicago express service began the handling of pay rolls in the later years of the last century, its employees could depend for safety on remaining inconspicuous. They wrapped their valuable bundles in newspapers and drove about town in an ordinary horse and buggy.

But the western outlaws moved to town, and today those safe and easy methods won't do. The armored car is now a familiar sight in every city. Its armed drivers and guards still handle vast sums with apparent nonchalance, but pistol practice is part of their daily routine.

ROUND FIGURING
from "The Leader," London

I HAVE been totaling up the figures issued from both sides in Spain—and is my head aching?

Here are some examples in round figures for eighteen months:

Total ground won in advances—four times the area of Spain.

Mileage advanced—six times across Spain.

Enemy casualties—4,000,000 (yes, four millions).

Enemy aircraft brought down—150,000.

Machine guns captured—650,000.

Rifles, etc., captured—8,000,000.

Heavy artillery captured—100,000.

"About to enter" key positions—2,000 occasions.

ADMIRAL BYRD'S WARNING
broadcast over CBS Network

PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE groups in the larger democratic countries have been so very active that the militaristic and intensely nationalistic countries have come to the mistaken belief that all democracies are becoming peace-at-any-price nations.

Some militaristic nations take full advantage of the situation and proceed to tear up treaties and break international law whenever it suits them to do so, and to take by force, if they can, what they think they need. With cold-blooded calculations, these nations have counted upon the love of peace in democracies to save them from punishment for their wrongdoing. They will continue to go as far as they can until some kind of force stops them.

Recognizing only force, these autocratic governments lose much respect for peace-loving democracies. Our friendliness they mistake for softness.

The more peace-at-any-price propaganda is carried on in

THIS WEEK

Under Lock and Key	*Banking*
Round Figuring	*The Leader, London*
Admiral Byrd's Warning	*CBS Network*
Rows to Reno	*Marriages are Made at Home*
"T.I.P."	*Monthly Labor Review*
Changing Spots	*The Atlanta Constitution*
The Prisons Improve	*Mutual Network*
"Boon-na" of Kentucky	*Think*

Photo of the Week

TEN FEET ACROSS is the width of each eye in the head of Abraham Lincoln carved from solid rock in the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. The pupils are 30 inches long. Charles d'Emery took this picture swinging on a 1500-foot cable—*New York Times*

democracies, the more the dictator nations will disregard international law and morality and human rights, because the greater the nonresistance the less chance of punishment for their wrongdoing.

Democracies, if they will prevent the onward rush of international anarchy of brute force, must show the firmness and strength of character that they really do possess. They have firmness, but they must develop more firmness. They are not as soft as they appear to be. But they are too soft.

Strength, manhood, firmness are not unchristian. They are not traits of war. They are the only traits of peace that are effective among a family of nations where there is no effective international law. Fear does not make for peace. But courage does.

Force can be applied to a recalcitrant nation by peace-loving nations without necessarily fighting. Various economic moves can be made. Supplies, arms and credits can be given to the weak nation that is unfairly attacked by the aggressor nation.

Mr. Hull is navigator of our ship of state in the dangerous sea of foreign relations. He must steer us safely through that sea which abounds with rocks and shoals. Don't rock the boat. Don't throw monkey wrenches into the machinery. For the moment, at least, trust your navigator. It is no time for destructive criticism.—*Admiral Richard E. Byrd*

ROWS TO RENO

from "Marriages are Made at Home"

THE common causes for divorce, as records show, are: adultery, incompatibility, lack of support, mental cruelty.

In reality, if one asked all one's divorced friends for the reason that made them separate from their partners in marriage, one would have some such list as this:

I divorced my husband because

He didn't like my mother.

I didn't like his mother.

He made a fuss about the laundry.

He didn't want to go out with me in the evenings.

He left the bathroom in a mess.

He wanted to talk to me about business, and it bored me.

He thought I ought to be more economical.

He snored.

He told me how good-looking this woman was, or that one.

I got tired of hearing him tell the same stories.

I asked a number of men to give me a list of the things their wives did that annoyed them so much that they felt inclined to quarrel. Here it is:

Things I hate a woman to do

Powder carelessly so that flecks of powder stick at the roots of her hair.

Comb her hair in a restaurant.

Walk out of the house with a lighted cigarette in her mouth.

Have ashes on her clothes.

Touch wood to ward off evil, because she is superstitious.

Leave lighted cigarettes all over the house.

Have the seams of her stockings crooked.

Wear evening gowns that are cut too low in front.

Wear soiled gloves.

Break up soft-boiled eggs the way my wife breaks them up.

Talk about her husband to her friends.
Use a man's razor.
Chatter and not say anything.
Be clever all the time.
Stop in front of every mirror she passes to look at herself.
Complain about the servants.
Get too intimate and then quarrel with the neighbours.
Demand too much waiting on.
Make personal remarks.
Fidget.

All trivial things, you may say. But these trivial annoyances build up irritation and lead to bickerings. Bickerings lead to quarrels, and quarrels to rows, and rows to Reno.—*Clarita de Forceville* (Alfred A. Knopf, $2.00)

"T. I. P."

from "Monthly Labor Review"

DESPITE the fact that in the United States tipping has always been looked upon with disfavor by labor organizations and to a considerable extent by the public in general, the system has become entrenched.

There are numerous versions of the origin of tips. The earliest prototype seems to have been in the practice of charity and good-will offerings. The story of the good Samaritan, one writer tells us, shows that tipping was practiced in Biblical times, "for did he not bestow upon the boniface a penny?" Another version has it that tipping dates back to the Middle Ages and is an outgrowth of wardship and paternalism; the "master" or the lord of the manor would give his servant or laborer a few extra coins either in appreciation of a good deed or out of compassion. More generally, however, writers on the subject agree that the origin of the tip was the gift in appreciation of any extra-good services rendered. This seems to be borne out by the term itself.

The French word for tip, *pourboire,* the German word *Trinkgeld,* and the Spanish phrase *para beber,* mean drink money; but the Italian expression for tip, *buona mano,* means good hand. In England, a tip was sometimes called a "beer." Even according to this concept an element of inferiority seems to have been connected with the receipt of tips, for, ordinarily, one does not offer drink money to a person of one's own rank. One story has it that in England the word "tip" originated in the latter part of the eighteenth century when a certain coffee house in London placed at the entrance a colored box with a slit in it and with the letters "T.I.P." ("to insure promptness"). Anyone wishing quick service would drop a penny or halfpenny into the box, whereupon the waiter would rush forward to take his order.—*Rae L. Needleman*

Poem of the Week

LOVE AND WAR

Darling, drink; the war is over,
Tilt your throat to heaven's dome.
Many years' slow growth of clover
Will keep your lover far from home.

Quench the burning, flood the hollow,
Let the jangled nerves be still.
Youth is gone and age will follow,
Raise your glass and drink your fill.

Darling, when the heart is leaden,
It little profits to be wise.
Alcohol, like hope, will redden
The cheeks and animate the eyes.

Soldiers' lives are wisps of cotton
Fighting bayonets and gas.
Vanished men are best forgotten.
Tilt your throat and drain your glass.

—Helene Mullins in *Streams from The Source* (The Caxton Printers, $2.00).

CHANGING SPOTS

from "The Atlanta Constitution"

SOME people analyze character and events by reading the stars, others by reading palms, and still others by reading the bumps on the head. But it takes the members of the $600,000,000 a year cleaning and dyeing industry to interpret the present and foretell the future by reading the spots that you make on your clothes.

The man in the little shop on the corner who cleans your clothes can determine the trend of popular tastes, the style of living and the vagaries of human nature without once leaving his plant. It's all in the spots. They tell him all.

"Two years ago," explains Phil Cooper, one of New York's biggest cleaners, "more than 2,430,000 grapefruit and milk spots were obliterated by dry cleaners from women's clothes, and this year it seems that the figure won't reach more than 1,650,000. On the other hand, stains from soup, one of the most fattening foods, have shown a 35 per cent increase on ladies' garments—evidence, not only of poor aim, but of a letdown in strict diets."

Ocean cruises are increasing, and the seashore is growing in popularity for summer vacations.

"The salt air and water spots on garments have grown 50 per cent in the past few years. The other alternative is that the public is flocking to the seashore more than to the mountains because, coupled with the increase in salt air spots, there was a 20 per cent increase in automobile grease and oil spots this summer."

By Einsteinian method, Mr. Cooper deduces that prosperity was really back for a while, and all because of that American morning catastrophe known as the egg spot.

"Because there has been a 75 per cent drop in egg stains on clothing, but a big increase of it on sheets and bedroom rugs. Ergo, it revealed that the luxurious custom of breakfast-in-bed was staging a comeback."

The inner habits of human beings are no secret to the 48,000-odd spotters who work in the 12,000 cleaning plants scattered over the country. As might be expected, repeal brought a tremendous increase in the number of liquor spots found both on men's and women's garments. But the spot survey reveals that the increase is conspicuous only in the winter months, and that during June, July and August coffee stains are most common, with tea running a close second.

The experienced olfactories of the Phil Cooper spot detectors are prepared for an

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THE ROSICRUCIANS
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Cartoon of the Week

The illimitable silence of the desert . . . as Britain and Italy stage a propaganda battle in the Near East—*Daily Herald, London*

odor like a prosperous distillery during January and February. More than one million liquor stains were erased from dress suits, dinner jackets and evening gowns this winter, an increase over last year. After last New Year's, enough liquor stains were removed from dress suits, tuxedos and evening gowns to provide cocktails for about fifty house parties. The women are going in for light wines, the men for hard liquors.

"April and May," discloses Mr. Cooper, "are the months when the ladies try to vie with the fragrance of spring. More than 3,000,000 perfume spots were removed from women's dresses last year. And incidentally, men are turning to perfume for their personal use, much as they deny it. An increase of 35 per cent in perfume spots on men's suits was observed."
—*Charles Neville*

THE PRISONS IMPROVE

broadcast over Mutual Network

THE changes in prison life during the last twenty years, as well as the realization that I couldn't beat the law, made me finally go straight.

Twenty years ago prisons were mainly filled with burglars and thieves who were gentlemen. Robbery was an art, and the use of violence was frowned upon. Today jails are occupied mostly by young, vicious killers, cutthroats and murderers. Jails used to provide more respectable companions a generation ago.

I "pulled time" with Jessie Pomeroy, Dapper Don, Vanzetti of the famous Sacco and Vanzetti case, Eddie Ahearn and Harry K. Thaw.

The whole philosophy behind prisons has changed. Twenty years ago the idea was punishment; today it's rehabilitation, making a prisoner a good citizen instead of a good prisoner.

The old "louse-houses," as we used to call them, are going fast. In their places we have model prisons, large and air-conditioned, spotlessly clean. Instead of the tough "screws" (guards) who used to swing clubs at the slightest provocation, we have college graduates in smart uniforms who maintain discipline peacefully. Bribery and graft are now nonexistent.

Today, when a prisoner enters, he has interviews with a psychologist, pyschiatrist, doctor, and educational director. Efforts are made to find out what he can do best, and then to teach him a useful trade if he doesn't know one.

One highly important step, an employment agency for prisoners, is still needed. Prisoners are still released on phony promises that they will get jobs. Competent personnel should be appointed to find them real work. A steady job is the final guaranty that a rehabilitated criminal will not go back to crime.—*"Mr. X," a former convict*

"BOON-NA" OF KENTUCKY

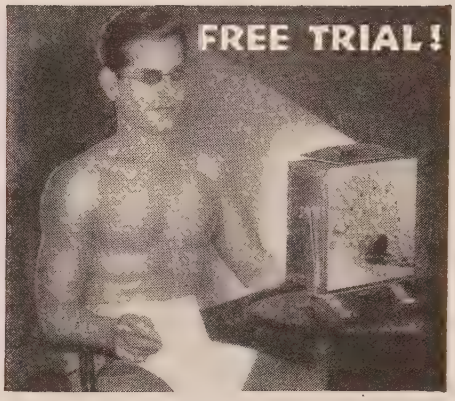
from "Think"

ON the little Hogg-Dickson ranch in Casa Blanca, New Mexico—only 300,000 acres—I met the caporal, or head man, of the cow herd and one famous as a rifle shot—an upstanding, clear-eyed Mexican, but, I fancied, with some faint indefinable suggestion of the Anglo-Saxon in his facial contours. His name was pronounced "Ernesto Boon-na."

He knew no English. The Texas-born manager translated:

"Ernesto says he has heard of a far-away place called Kentucky. According to a legend in his family, his great-great-grandfather once lived there—was *muy valiante, muy vivo,* and was the nephew of an even greater gringo warrior who drove the savages before him like tumbleweeds before a wind."

So I saw a light and I inquired how Ernesto spelled his last name—he spelled it the orthodox way. So I held a reunion with this huntsman, who is proud that he is descended from Daniel Boone.—*Irvin S. Cobb*



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Topics in the News

Business . Sports . Theater . Religion

BUSINESS: Greatest banks note a drop in deposits

A TWIN CLAIM to fame has the *American Banker*. Not merely is it the "only daily banking newspaper." It is also the only daily newspaper annually to compile a "roll call" of the 300 largest commercial banks throughout the country.

This year the editors of the *American Banker* run their fingers down the roster of big banks, and find little change. Today there are five banks that can boast of deposits exceeding $1,000,000,000 each. Another nine show deposits of more than $500,000,000.

Of great interest to depositors are the names of the Big Five among banks. Leading the procession, as usual, is the Chase National Bank of New York, with deposits (as of December 31, 1937) totaling $2,069,000,000. Next comes the National City Bank of New York, some $350,000,000 behind the Chase National in deposits, but still some $250,000,000 ahead of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which this year it nosed out for second place. To the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association in San Francisco and Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company in Chicago, fourth and fifth honors fall.

But our largest banks are not the world's largest. England has two at the top: the Midland Bank and Barclays Bank. Then comes the Chase National, followed again by two British banks: Lloyds and Westminster. Our own National City comes sixth, again followed by a British bank, the National Provincial. Even two Canadian banks find places among the first ten banks. To the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal fall ninth and tenth places.

Of greater interest to bank officials is the change in bank deposits. At the end of 1937, total deposits in the 300 banks surveyed amounted to $48,900,000,000. This is $2,100,000,000 less than a year before, but still $9,000,000,000 above their 1933 low.

Chief reason for the two-billion-dollar drop in deposits, the *American Banker* finds, was the raising of member banks' reserve requirements (amounts member banks must set aside in cash as a reserve against deposits) by the Federal Reserve Board last spring. And this was the most significant credit development during 1937, bankers will tell you.

Last spring the Federal Reserve Board ordered reserve requirements increased to the full legal limit of an average 20 per cent. Behind the Reserve Board's move was an attempt to prevent undue credit inflation. The Board then reasoned that the banks' swelling excess reserves (reserves above the required legal limit) might prove too tempting for unwise commitments. Thus, by upping reserve requirements, it locked up some $1,500,000,000 of excess reserves.

Aside from the deflationary effects of the Board's move, the result was that large banks began dumping their holdings of government securities on the market, first, to be able to meet the higher reserve requirements, and secondly, to create new excess reserves. Again, in the summer, these same large banks dumped more bonds on the market for the same latter reason. They began buying back government bonds toward the end of the year, but on balance their dumping of governments contributed to a sharp reduction in their income-producing assets. This, with a severe drop in commercial loans (particularly loans to brokers) in the second half of the year, dearth of new capital financing, and low interest rates, all combined to make 1937 not too good for bank earnings.

	1938 Jan. 22	1938 Jan. 15	1938 Jan. 8	1938 Jan. 1	1937 Dec. 25	1937 Dec. 18	1937 Jan. 23
STOCK VALUES	60	62	59	57	52	53	187
BOND SALES	55	57	63	70	65	64	116
BANK DEBITS—N. Y. CITY	84	88	93	86	97	87	88
DEPOSIT CIRCULATION—N. Y. CITY	92	95	100	118	114	110	98
BANK DEBITS OUTSIDE N. Y. CITY	104	107	110	104	108	104	116
FREIGHT CARLOADINGS	93	89	89	91	98	99	114
BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION	—	85	90	102	106	113	121
CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION	149	147	144	149	144	139	136
AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION	76	79	79	76	79	82	112
ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION	126	124	125	125	123	123	129
COTTON FORWARDINGS	81	78	78	81	85	90	168
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS	133	128	124	124	106	105	119
STEEL PRODUCTION	48	44	42	43	47	51	132
INDEX OF GENERAL BUSINESS	**93.2**	**92.8**	**93.6**	**94.2**	**95.4**	**94.5**	**122**

UP GOES OUR INDEX! Slightly, and maybe not for long. It carries on the seesaw trend that has been in evidence for five weeks in a row

SPORTS: Boats which sail faster than the wind

HUDDLED and tense in small basket cockpits, with tall, white sails close-hauled above them, goggle-helmeted thrill-seekers skim across frozen waters of the North from early December until April. The iceboat season lasts as long as ice is thick enough to support the frail craft.

Last week at Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, veteran iceboaters gathered to compete for the International Stuart Challenge Cup. This 34-year-old emblem of iceboat supremacy is now in the possession of the Oshkosh Ice Yacht Club. Awaiting fair sailing conditions, grizzled experts spread taut canvas and practiced maneuvers on the snow-covered ice. Among the hopeful challengers is Joseph B. Lodge's *Deuce II* of the Lake St. Clair (Michigan) Ice Yacht Club. Five races were to be run on short notice when ice conditions were right.

Meanwhile, 25,000 less-experienced enthusiasts sail their skeletonlike craft on some 2500 lakes that spot the map from Maine to Washington. Principal centers for iceboating are: New Jersey's Shrewsbury River, where the first three-cornered boat made its debut in 1855; Michigan's Lake Menominee, and Wisconsin's Lake Mendota.

"Fast as the wind," though it connotes breathtaking speed, incites no flutter in the iceboater's breast. His white-winged craft races two or three times faster than the wind. Keeping the sail close-hauled insures this phenomenon. The actual wind pressure on the sail contributes only a third of the total speed. The remainder

comes from a vacuum created on the other side of the sail which pulls the boat. Should the skipper let the sail out, an iceboat would go no faster than the wind.

On clear, smooth ice, with a good breeze, boats have made remarkable speed records. Commodore Elisha West Price, in 1908, sailed Walter Content's *Clarel* at a 140-mile an hour clip on the Shrewsbury River—fastest time ever clocked for an iceboat. Today speeds of 100 miles an hour are not unusual.

Handling light craft at such a terrific pace is touchy, to say the least. An ordinary sailboat will heel into the water under sudden gusts of wind, but an iceboat, with only three slim rudders on hard glare ice, responds to the slightest puff by lifting its windward runner high in the air, tilting the craft at a rakish angle. This thrilling phenomenon is known as "hiking." Stronger gusts tend to push the boat forward, lifting the rear rudder runner clear of the ice. Thus, unguided, the match-stick catapult will flip into a series of spins at high speed. Since iceboating first grew into popular favor in the early 1800's, "spinning" has afforded the greatest menace to skippers.

About seven years ago, Starke Meyer, of the Northwestern Iceboating Association, devised a spinproof boat simply by putting the rudder runner on the front end. The disadvantage of this type lies in its tendency to capsize.

This year, on Pewaukee Lake, Wisconsin, a new type of boat has appeared. Allegedly spinproof, capsizeproof, the craft has four runners and is steered by simultaneous action of all four. It is hailed as the safest iceboat ever built.

Iceboats are classed A, B, and C by the Northwestern Ice Yachting Association, governing body for the sport in this country. A boats are largest and are limited to 350 square feet of sail. Complete, this type of ice craft costs $1050. Class B boats may carry no more than 250 square feet of sail, cost about $800. Class C averages about $275 in price and carries up to 175 square feet of canvas.

Popular little runabout model is the skeeter, developed from the front steering, nonspin boats. Skeeters are about 12 feet long, sport 75 feet of sail, and cost $200 new. However, the market for second-hand skeeters is a thriving business and neck riskers can do themselves proud for anywhere from $50 to $150. Skeeters are lots of fun in a high wind.

So are any of these ice-grinding torpedoes, for that matter.

J. J. Fanta

LIGHTWEIGHT iceboats displace the older type, built to weather gales. The heavy boats established speed records, but light ones are better for everyday use

THEATER: WPA's new show . . . *one-third of a nation* . . .

Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared in his second inaugural address that he found ". . . one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, and ill-nourished." Bursting upon a listening country, as a spark which set off congressional consideration of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act, his sentence also provided the Federal Theater with inspiration for what proves to be one of its most flaming successes. It is . . . *one-third of a nation* . . . , fifth edition of the Living Newspaper.

The Federal Theater Project has more than seventy-five units throughout the United States, of which the Living Newspaper is unique to New York City. A branch of New York's FTP, this Living Newspaper is devoted to presenting timely topics in dramatic form. Its first four offerings were *Power, Injunction Granted! Highlights of 1935,* and *Triple-A Plowed Under.* The most successful of these, *Power* and *Triple-A Plowed Under,* were afterward produced on the West Coast and in other sections by local WPA theater companies. If the success of . . . *one-third of a nation* . . . continues, it too will be produced elsewhere, reëdited to suit regional demands.

Catapulting its audience into an exposé of housing evils, this drama, in its first five minutes, reveals a tenement-house fire so realistic, so terrifying that it almost sears the spectators. Thence it proceeds with dynamic, staccato speed to unfold the real-estate history of New York City. Using few adjectives, countless facts, its narrative is made the more damning by the graphic method of telling the story. "Through it is the scramble for money," wrote John Anderson in the New York *Journal and American,* "and behind it all the unblinking, unashamed squalor of the twilight third of a nation, wretched, diseased, neglected."

"Although partisan," said Richard Watts, Jr., in the New York *Herald Tribune,* "they do not attempt to lay the blame for inadequate housing facilities on the shoulders of individual villains."

In other words, the play presents an unquestionable case for the need of federal aid. It reaches this conclusion by a dramatic enactment of innumerable statistics and actual events gathered from magazines, books, newspapers, not to mention government, state, and city reports, speeches, personal interviews. Anyone doubting the ghastly facts is invited to inspect sources used by the producers.

The famed Tenement House Laws of 1901 were supposed to remedy evils of windowless rooms and lack of bathrooms, "but," says one of the characters, "these laws shall in no way affect any tenements already in existence." Result: there are 67,000 old-law tenements in New York City today with a million and two-thirds people living in them.

Maybe two-thirds of a nation doesn't know it, but there are "hotbeds" in Harlem right now—thousands of them. A Negro pays $3 a week for a Harlem hotbed, entitling him to eight hours or one-third of a full day's use of the bed.

In presenting, tableau fashion, the real-estate history of New York—which is the real-estate history of other large cities— . . . *one-third of a nation* . . . introduces early real-estate millionaires. Robert Goelet (who died in 1899): "I advised my descendants to keep on buying uptown lots ahead of the crowd. . . . My grandsons' combined fortune was in the neighborhood of 140 million dollars." John Wendell: "We followed four cardinal rules—never mortgage, never sell, never repair, never forget that Broadway moves uptown at the rate of ten blocks in ten years." John Jacob Astor (died 1848): "I never failed to foreclose when I could and I didn't believe in coddling my tenants when they couldn't pay the rent."

A cholera epidemic broke out in 1849. Two thousand people died before officials had even made a diagnosis. The Little Man—that average American to whom a voice coming from a Loud-speaker explains the revelations of this Living Newspaper—says: "Nobody ever told me there was cholera in New York. Well, at least there's no cholera now." "No," replies the Loud-speaker, "but there's tuberculosis: death-rate 129 per cent higher in old-law tenements from 1919 to 1934.

Lawsuits Always Cost You Money and Worry

Know the Law—Protect Your Rights

HAVE YOU EVER felt the need for quick, dependable, authoritative legal advice and information when a lawyer was not readily available, or for knowledge of those fundamental legal principles that insure us protection of life, liberty and property?

Every day some question arises that a business man, whatever his business, must be able to answer. Among hundreds of such are:

What are the duties of seller and buyer in a sale? What happens when a person sells the same goods a second time? What are the rights and duties of partners—their rights in event of dissolution? Is a bankrupt exempt from arrest on civil process? What property is exempt from bankruptcy?

You might require this information for guidance in the writing or the checking of a contract, agreement, deed, mortgage, lease, will (New Deal Reorganization under Section 77B, Petition under the New Deal Debtor Relief Laws), or a hundred other legal forms with which we should all be familiar, or in knowing our rights in an automobile accident, in a false arrest or malicious prosecution, injunctions, or whether a law or ordinance is constitutional.

Suppose, for instance, that in driving an automobile you violate a speed ordinance and injure another person, would such violation be sufficient to prove criminal intent on a charge of assault?

Do you know how a contract of marriage differs from other contracts and what are the duties of a wife, or of a husband, under the law?

Do you know what becomes of your personal property if you do not make a will? By the way, do you also know that the late Chief Justice White of the U. S. Supreme Court made one of the shortest wills ever drawn? It is a model of its kind—only 51 words—but we can all benefit by reading it.

Here's a Work That May Keep You Out of Lawsuits and Save You Thousands of Dollars

Common Legal Principles

THAT EVERY ONE SHOULD KNOW

By FRANCIS W. MARSHALL, LL.B.

Member Illinois and Massachusetts Bars

Here you have the substance of an extensive law library, yet all compressed within the limits of two volumes. Here you have the essence of the learned opinions, and decisions by the greatest judges in the world upon practically every point that might come into your life any day, whether you be lawyer or layman, professional or business man, instructor or student, and all presented in such plain terms that you can readily understand them. Any paragraph in these two volumes can be cited as authority.

Answers Hundreds of Questions

The work covers over 600 leading cases, taking up point by point, all of the questions that enter into the scope of the Common Law. It is an ideal work for the law student who desires to review the high points of law before taking a bar examination. It is indispensable to auditors, bookkeepers, and others who hope to become C. P. A's, to whom such a knowledge of the law as this work contains is absolutely essential.

It is a layman's book that can be readily understood, for it contains the clearest and most accurate language, and it is authoritative in the highest sense, for the answers to the great number of questions that it contains are given in the language of the highest courts.

Why Every One Should Know Some Law

This work does not aim to supplant the lawyer in any way, or claim to enable a man to plead his own case in court. On the other hand, it does cite cases that relate to marriage, personal relations, frauds, thefts and damages, wills and mortgages, checks and promissory notes, bankruptcy and other business problems that often do not require the services of a lawyer, but which every intelligent man should know for himself. Men and women lose money; they get into perplexing trouble; they are worried and harassed mentally—all because they are not familiar with simple points of law that require no great effort to learn, but which every man and woman should know to be able to protect themselves. For a business man or woman not to know a little business law is suicide. It is safe to say that no one can ever succeed or has ever succeeded in a big way in business, without a knowledge of the rudimentary principles of law.

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To say that the use of this volume is confined to the layman or to the general public would be doing it an injustice. True, it is of paramount importance to every man and woman. Yet so authoritative is it that lawyers, bankers, real estate and insurance men, village and town officials, members of legislative bodies or those interested in legislative enactments will find it probably the most frequently referred to legal work in their libraries. In many localities school-teachers are now required by recent statute to instruct their pupils in our Constitutional law and in giving explanations of the laws no work could be more satisfactory than "Common Legal Principles." Law students, and particularly those about to take Bar examinations: Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates—all will find this work of unequaled value.

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There are many legal forms included in this two-volume work covering Affidavits, Real Estate Agreement, Assignments, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Contracts, Corporation By-Laws, Chattel Mortgages, Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, Options, Partnership Agreement, Power of Attorney Promissory Note, Trust Agreement, Wills and Codicils.

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Diphtheria: death-rate 97 per cent higher in old-law tenements. Spinal meningitis: death-rate 119 per cent higher in old-law tenements." Scenes like the following cry of a wife to her husband abound: "It's these walls and these lice and no sun and no air. And you want me to have another kid and have him die before he's a year old. Or maybe if he's lucky, grow up to be a gangster and die with a cop's slug in his belly! No, I say, NO! NO!"

In the end, the Little Man's wife hears the Wagner-Steagall appropriation has been cut from a billion to five hundred million "because they're trying to balance the budget."

"Balance the budget? What with?" she cries. "Human lives? Misery? Disease? What was the appropriation for the army and navy for the last four years?"

"Three billion one hundred and twenty-five million."

"Well," she says, "there's one thing we can do right now. We can holler. And we can keep on hollering until they admit in Washington it's just as important to keep a man living as it is to kill him!"

There are faults in this production, of course. But all critics agreed that the showmanship is exhilarating, the script by Arthur Arent is an immense and trenchant achievement, the six-story slum setting by Howard Bay is amazing and eloquent in its realism.

RELIGION: One acre per family for the church

TO KEEP GOING in depression-struck parishes the nation's rural clergy ponders and attempts many an ingenious scheme. A widely publicized one is the so-called "Larger Parish," a central, jointly supported house of worship. Another is the Peterboro (New Hampshire) Plan, a Unitarian scheme in which church services and Sunday school are held, for the whole family, at the same time.

Least known nationally, but probably most successful of all is the Lord's Acre Plan that flourishes in Dixie's piedmont and upcountry regions. Last week, due to the current recession, it was being widely studied in church circles. Now sweeping many other rural areas, it provides for an acre a family toward church support. It sprang from the Carolinas about eight years ago. Prime object was to preserve those tiny chapels of the evangelical denominations — Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, Baptist — which picturesquely adorn small eminences along the Dixie countryside.

When the depression swooped down on the South as many as five or six of these churches were even then served by one preacher. They faced the unpleasant prospect of being boarded up. But in Asheville the Farmers Federation, a coöperative body, got busy with church leaders. It was decided that while impoverished farmers had no *money* for support of churches they did have *land*. Average size of these

GOD'S BEEHIVE. Honey from this hive is donated by the farmer to help support his neighborhood church

Lord's Acre farms is perhaps forty acres (though some are as large as two or three hundred), with one acre set aside exclusively for the church.

So was born the Lord's Acre Plan. It was, too, a throwback to the old English tithing system, and to foster it the Farmers Federation created a special religion department headed by the Rev. Dumont Clarke.

Response was electric. Churches began to reopen. Others installed lighting plants. Some put in new organs or pianos. Arrears of pastors' salaries were paid up. Messages came in picturing epic results: "Proceeds of Tweeds Chapel Lord's Acres paid off the mortgage." "Women gave eggs laid on Sunday to the amount of $103.75." "Boys and girls made $47.25 on Lord's Acre." People who had no land gave chickens, eggs and other foodstuffs. The usual method is to take the yield of all the Lord's Acres in a community and sell it through the local coöperative. The proceeds are turned over to the church.

A common sight in the Carolinas is to see 30 to 50 persons taking an afternoon off to work in these consecrated fields. In the hills of western North Carolina, Cooley Springs's tiny flock of Baptists, working together, contributed $1500 from their farms. As a result they carried off top honors for the year. In the Duncan's Creek community of Rutherford County, a circuit of three churches too poor to be self-supporting has been able to dispense with the $700 received from the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church. One of them has decided that through the Lord's Acre Plan it can afford a full-time pastor.

In the Carolinas alone, 400 churches representing 70,000 persons, in eleven sects, participate in the plan. At least 300 of these are in western North Carolina. Scores more are scattered throughout the South. Average membership runs from 100 to 150 and income from $150 to $1500. What is more important than material gain is that the plan is putting church people, young and old, to work.

Maybe you read *God's Little Acre,* a book by Georgia's Erskine Caldwell. It dealt with sharecroppers who had a whimsical way of moving their Lord's Acre around their farm during the growing season to avoid turning it over to the church. It is said not to have been a true picture of the movement and had little effect on it.

In 1936 the churches forming the movement in the Carolinas held their first general meeting, and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace was one of the chief speakers.

On a recent visit to the country of the Lord's Acre, Dr. Herman C. Weber, president of the United Stewardship Council of the United States and Canada, said: "I welcome every technique or plan which personalizes giving. The Lord's Acre does this preëminently. Toil goes into it. Sharing with the Lord that which is a daily care and concern goes into it. Those close to the soil are in a most literal way co-laborers with God."

TOPICS in brief

WHAT WOULD be simpler, now, than calling into a White House conference the heads of those sixty families that rule America and arranging for a friendly adjustment of national authority and domination?—*Kansas City Times*

When France gets in a tough spot they have another cabinet crisis. Here in America we just pass a new tax law.—*Birmingham Age-Herald*

During the Shanghai bedlam a Chinese general wrote a book. Such a man could work in Hollywood's conception of a newspaper office.—*Atlanta Constitution*

"Business men must put their shoulders to the wheel, says leader."—News item. The problem, unless you are a contortionist, is to get it from the mat to the wheel. —*H. I. Phillips in New York Sun*

Only four of the ten who receive the country's top salaries are film stars. However, some great emotional acting has lately been done by the others.—*H. V. Wade in Detroit News*

Sinclair Lewis says he is satisfied with the world as he finds it, but of course he never investigates the side streets.—*Easton (Pa.) Express*

As conciliators, Messrs. Green and John Lewis have proved disappointing. It seems that under those granite exteriors lurk interiors just as stony.—*Senator Soaper in Los Angeles Times*

Inflation continues to devaluate money, and you may console yourself with the thought that the dollar you haven't got isn't worth much anyway.—*Olin Miller in Kansas City Journal-Post*

The women of America are urged to join in a great spending drive to boost prosperity. Don't say you weren't warned. —*Philadelphia Inquirer*

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The Spice of Life

(Title registered U. S. Patent Office)

In the Sock—Gilbert Miller, the theatrical producer, was discussing The Coming Revolution, and told Helen Hayes: "Comes the Revolution, you won't have to worry, because, even if they take away your money, you'll always be able to act. And I won't have to worry, because, even if they take away my money, they'll always have plays to be produced. But Harrison Williams—when they take away his forty-seven million dollars, what will he have?" . . . Williams was told of this, and when he sat next to Gilbert Miller at a dinner party later, he said: "Gilbert, if they take away my 47 million—I'll still have 32 million!"—*Leonard Lyons in New York Post*

Power of the Press—When Sarah Bernhardt was traveling through California, Sam Davis, of the Carlson Appeal and the San Francisco Examiner, accompanied her as publicity agent. He was an enchanting companion and pleased the actress so much that on the trip she would give no interviews to any other publications.

When the moment of her return to New York arrived and the train was about to leave the station, she put her arms around Sam's neck, kissed him on each cheek and on the mouth, and said: "The right cheek for the Carlson Appeal, the left for the Examiner and the mouth for you."

"Madame," said the reporter, visibly affected, "may I remind you that I also represent the Associated Press, which serves 380 newspapers west of Kansas?"—*Revista de Revistas (Mexico City)*

Efficiency—Clerk in bookstore: "This book will do half of your work for you."

Student: "Fine! I'll take two."—*Kitty-Kat*

Resignation—Ed Wynn's definition of a parking space is the place where you take your car to have those little dents put in the mudguards.—*Think*

Economy—The New York *Times* tells a story of the abolished Board of Aldermen as it was in the old days. A proposal was before the board to have a dozen gondolas purchased and placed in one of the Central Park lakes to add atmosphere. One of the aldermen couldn't see the resolution. All that money? Nuts, said he, why not buy just two gondolas and let nature take its course?—*Fordham Ram*

"There are only twenty people in the audience. Wouldn't it be better to give them their money back?" "Impossible—they have complimentary tickets."—*Moustique, Charleroi*

"Do you think Freda's hair is dyed?"
"I know it is not."
"How?"
"I was with her when she bought it."—*Holite Humour, London*

Out of Hand—The scene was a Hollywood film studio. Thousands of extras, dressed as French revolutionaries, storming the Bastille, filled the middle distance.

In the foreground, on a rostrum, was the director, bawling through a megaphone:

"We're going to do this over and over again—until the guy shouting 'whoopee' decides to coöperate."—*The Leader*

Sounds in the Night—"Society's going wild about him. He can pile 700 matches on a bottle-top!"

"Poddon me for speaking when you interrupted."

"She wants a divorce—she's tired of being unfaithful to the same man."

"Don't be insulted—but is it your job to spread ignorance?"

"She comes from good stock—U. S. Steel and General Motors."—*Walter Winchell in New York Daily Mirror*

Education—First Student: "Let's cut classes today and go to a show."

Second Student: "Can't do it. I need the sleep."—*Connecticut College News*

So You'll Know—Glossary of a newspaper writer who has been instructed to make his copy colorful: Actress—international stage favorite; aviator—famous overseas ace; girl—beautiful young society debutante; boy—scion of wealthy (Plattsburg, Podunk, Newport, etc.) socialites; start a probe—launch a double-barrelled investigation; ward-heeler—distinguished statesman; London barroom singer—European nightingale. —*Louis Sobol in New York Journal and American*

Confidence—I don't know whether it's the climate out here or if it's that freshness that you always find about young countries, but there is something here in the West that seems to give you ambition. People never seem to get too old to plan for the future.

Grandma and Grandpa Snazzy were out here on a visit not long ago and soon after they got home they were sittin' in front of the fire, and Grandma says, "Well, Snazzy, we've been together for a good many years, but there soon will come a time when one of us will have to go."

Grandpa says, "Well, there ain't much use worryin' about that now," and Grandma says, "No, but I was jest thinkin'—when that time does come I would like to live in California."—*Bob Burns in Houston Chronicle*

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"The Cowards Never Started—the Weak Ones Died by the Way"

a frank message TO MEN WHO CAN START . . . AND FINISH

1848 "Gold! Mountains of gold and precious metals . . . land so fertile that it grows four crops a year . . . game so plentiful that hunger is unknown."

Out of the West came these exciting reports. Like sparks on tinder, they fired the desire of men grown restless with peace. Hardened old soldiers oiled their rusty flint-locks. Farmers piled families and ploughshares into Conestoga wagons. Around them rallied young bucks eager to match their mettle against life; daring tradesmen, adventurers, desperate seekers of "another chance." As stout-hearted a band as the world ever saw was soon straggling over the prairies, dreaming of riches.

Yet "hard" as they were, the West was even harder. Of the thousands that started, only a handful pulled through. Behind them was a trail blazed by bones . . . through dark forests where Indian ambushes had brought grim death . . . over waste-lands where starvation had stalked . . . over blistering infernos of desert. Among the survivors there was a saying—brutal, pitiless, but true—"The cowards never started; the weak ones died by the way."

New Calls—to the Old Courage

1929 Times change. Goals change—the glimmering riches of the early West are but a drop in the bucket compared to the fortunes being made in America's business.

Again the call rings out. Eager millions answer it. In humming plants and busy offices they optimistically pursue the success which seemingly comes automatically with years of service.

Then, like the perils which beset the pioneer, the Depression descended. Factories closed. Business dwindled. Millions were discharged. Other millions were forced into working at any price they could get. *Yet a certain few remained so valuable, so indispensable, to their employers that they retained their pay and promotion, and some even won advancement.*

1938 Again times and goals change. But human nature is still the same. Only a few hardy souls ever taste success. The cowards never start—the weaklings fall by the wayside.

On cowards the world wastes no sympathy. Nothing can ever be done for them. Since they dare not enter the race for success, they must stay behind and take what nobody wants . . . be satisfied, during good times, with drudgery and poorly-paid work; during the bad, with unemployment.

But if you are fighting to get ahead, it is a tragedy—this working yourself to the bone, yet lagging behind in the race . . . all for *lack of business training*. Today, as in pioneer times, a brave heart cannot overcome the handicap of inexperience and poor equipment. Today, moreover, the penalty of ignorance is even costlier! Too many others are after your job! To be safe, you *must* be indispensable.

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Needless to say, with business returning to normal those who make progress in this present period are slated for far greater rewards. They are the new executives, the new business leaders, of America's tomorrow.

The little time it takes to prepare for a better position through LaSalle will surprise you—as will its negligible cost. Over a quarter of a century's experience with nearly a million students has helped us develop the fascinating LaSalle Problem Method which phrases both theory and practice in intensive terms of *results*. The training itself, for every vocation, represents what you need most to meet the new problems and new opportunities of post-depression business . . .

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Position..... Address.....

A Valentine "Reminder"

PERHAPS you can remember the old-fashioned valentines you used to send . . . before your "Valentine" became your wife.

Now the two of you have problems to work out together . . . the children's education, their future . . . and your own future, too. Naturally, all this suggests your life insurance. But have you had it planned in such a way that it will do exactly what you want it to do?

For example, have you ever taken the time to figure out how much your family would have left for their support, after deducting an estimated "*clearance fund*" for your outstanding obligations and "final expenses"? How much would their *income* be, how long would it last and when would it stop?

And for *yourself* . . . how much could you expect in cash, or income, from your present insurance if you live to retire (your children grown up and married, with homes of their own)? Then, these questions answered . . . could you save any more money? If so, shouldn't you add to your life insurance for the *double purpose* of increasing your family's protection and accumulating more for your later years?

Finally, what policy should you select? . . . A competent New York Life representative will be glad to assist you with your life insurance program. Ask him to help you work out a suitable plan for you and your family.

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